

A
COLLECTION
OF
DECLARATIONS,
PROCLAMATIONS,
And other valuable Papers.



Published by Authority at Edinburgh, in the Years
1745 and 1746.

*'Tis not in Mortals to command Success,
But we'll do more, Scipionius, we'll deserve it.*
Addison's CATO.



EDINBURGH:
Re-printed in the YEAR 1749.
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COMMISSION

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WILLIAM DUNN

Printed in the Year 1749

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HIS MAJESTY'S

Most Gracious

DECLARATION.

JAMES R.

JAMES VIII. by the Grace of GOD, King of Scotland, England, France and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, &c. To all Our loving Subjects of what Degree or Quality soever, Greeting;

Having always borne the most constant Affection to our ancient Kingdom of Scotland, from whence We derive Our Royal Origin, and where Our Progenitors have swayed the Sceptre with Glory, through a longer Succession of Kings, than any Monarchy upon Earth can at this Day boast of, We cannot but behold, with the deepest Concern the Miseries they suffer under a foreign Usurpation, and the intolerable Burdens daily added to their Yoke, which become yet more sensible to Us, when We consider the constant Zeal and Affection the Generality of our Subjects of that Our ancient Kingdom have expressed for Us on all Occasions, and particularly when We had the Satisfaction of being Ourselves among them.

We see a Nation always famous for Valour, and highly esteemed by the greatest of foreign Potentates, reduced to the Condition of a Province, under the specious Pretence of a Union with a more powerful Neighbour. In consequence of this pretended Union, grievous and unprecedented Taxes have been laid on and levied with Severity in spite of all the Representations that could be made to the contrary; and these have not failed to produce that Poverty and Decay of Trade, which were easily foreseen to be the necessary Consequences of such oppressive Measures.

To prevent the just Resentment which could not but arise from such Usage, Our faithful *Highlanders*, a People always trained up and inured to Arms, have been de-

prived of them. Forts and Citadels have been built and garrisoned, where no foreign Invasion could be apprehended; and a Military Government has been effectually introduced, as into a conquered Country. It is easy to foresee what must be the Consequences of such violent and unprecedented Proceedings, if a timely Remedy be not put to them; neither is it less manifest, that such a Remedy can never be obtained, but by Our Restoration to the Throne of our Ancestors, into whose Royal Hearts such destructive Maxims could never find Admittance.

We think it needless to call to Mind how solicitous We have ever been, and how often We have ventured Our Royal Person to compass this great End, which the divine Providence seems now to have furnished Us with the Means of doing effectually, by enabling Our good Subjects in *England* to shake off the Yoke under which they have likewise felt their Share of the common Calamities. Our former Experience leave us no room to doubt of the cheerful and hearty Concurrence of Our *Scot* Subjects on this Occasion, towards the perfecting the great and glorious Work: But that none may be deterred by the Memory of past Miscarriages, from returning to their Duty, and being restored to the Happiness they formerly enjoyed. We in this publick Manner think fit to make known Our gracious Intentions towards all our People.

We do therefore, by this Our Royal Declaration, absolutely and effectually pardon and remit all Treasons, and other Crimes hitherto committed against Our Royal Father, or Ourselves; from the Benefit of which Pardon We except none; but such as shall, after the Publication hereof, wilfully and maliciously oppose Us, or those who shall appear, or endeavour to appear, in Arms for Our Service.

We farther declare, That We will, with all convenient Speed, call a free Parliament, That, by the Advice and Assistance of such an Assembly, We may be enabled to repair the Breaches caused by so long an Usurpation, to redress all Grievances, and to free our People from the unsupportable Burden of the Malt-Tax, and all other Hardships and Impositions which have been the Consequences of the pretended Union, that so the Nation may be restored to that Honour, Liberty and Independency, which it formerly enjoyed.

We

We likewise promise, upon Our Royal Word, to protect, secure, and maintain all Our Protestant Subjects in the free Exercise of their Religion, and in the full Enjoyment of all their Rights, Privileges and Immunities, and in the secure Possession of all Churches, Universities, Colleges and Schooles, conformable to the Laws of the Land.

All this We shall be ready to confirm in our first Parliament, in which We promise to pass any Act or Acts that shall be judged necessary to secure each private Person in the full Possession of his Liberty and Property, to advance Trade, to relieve the Poor, and establish the general Welfare and Tranquility of the Nation: In all such Matters We are fully resolved to act always by the Advice of our Parliaments, and to value none of our Titles so much, as that of *Common Father of our People*, which We shall ever shew Ourselves to be, by Our constant Endeavours to promote the Quiet and Happiness of all Our Subjects. And We shall be particularly solicitous to settle, encourage, and maintain the Fishery and Linnen Manufactory of the Nation, which We are sensible may be of such Advantage to it, and which, We hope, are Works reserved for Us to accomplish.

As for those who shall appear more signally zealous for the Recovery of Our just Rights, and the Prosperity of their Country, We shall take effectual Care to reward them according to their respective Degrees and Merits. And We particularly promise, as aforesaid, Our full, free, and general Pardon to all Officers, Soldiers and Sailors, now engaged in the Service of the Usurper, whether of the Sea or Land, provided that, upon the Publication hereof, and before they engage in any Fight or Battle against our Forces, they quit the said unjust and unwarrantable Service, and return to their Duty; in which Case We shall pay them all the Arrears that shall be at that Time due to them from the Usurper: We shall grant to the Officers the same Commissions they shall then bear, if not higher; and to all Soldiers and Sailors a Gratification of a whole Year's Pay, for their Forwardness in promoting Our Service.

We further promise and declare, that the Vassals of such as shall, without Regard to Our present Declaration, obstinately persist in their Rebellion, and thereby forfeit

all

All Pretensions to Our Royal Clemency, shall be delivered from all Servitude they were formerly bound to, and shall have Grants and Charters of their Lands to be held immediately of the Crown, provided they, upon the Publication of this Our Declaration, declare openly for Us, and join heartily in the Cause of their Country.

And having thus declared Our gracious Intentions to Our loving Subjects, We do hereby require and command them to be assisting to Us in the Recovery of Our Rights, and of their own Liberties: And that all Our Subjects, from the Age of Sixteen to Sixty, do, upon the setting up of Our Royal Standard, immediately repair to it, or join themselves to such as shall first appear for Us in their respective Shires; and also to seize the Horses and Arms of all suspected Persons, and all Ammunition, Forage, and whatever else may be necessary for the Use of Our Forces.

We also strictly command all Receivers, Collectors, or other Persons, who may be seized of any Sum or Sums of Money levied in the Name, or for the Use of the Usurpers, to retain such Sum or Sums of Money in their Hands, till they can pay them to some Person of Discretion appearing publicly for Us, and demanding the same for Our Use and Service, whose Receipt or Receipts, shall be a sufficient Discharge for all such Collectors, Receivers, or other Persons, their Heirs, &c.

Lastly, We do hereby require all Sheriffs of Shires, Stewards of Stewartries, and their respective Deputies, Magistrates of Royal Boroughs, and Bailiffs of Regalities, and all others to whom it may belong, to publish this Our Declaration at the Market-Crosses of their respective Towns and Boroughs, and there to proclaim Us, under the Penalty of being proceeded against according to Law, for their Neglect of so necessary and important a Duty.

Given at Our Court at Rome, the 23d Day of December, 1743, the Forty-third Year of Our Reign.

JAMES R.

Whereas We have a near Prospect of being restored to the Throne of Our Ancestors, by the good Inclinations of Our Subjects towards Us; and Whereas on Account of the present Situation of this Country, it will be absolutely

absolutely impossible for Us to be in Person at the first setting up of Our Royal Standard, and even from Time after; We therefore esteem it for Our Service, and the Good of Our Kingdoms and Dominions, to nominate and appoint, as We hereby nominate, constitute and appoint, Our dearest Son CHARLES Prince of Wales, to be sole Regent of Our Kingdoms of England, Scotland, and Ireland, and of all other Our Dominions during Our Absence. It is our Will and Intention, That our said dearest Son should enjoy and exercise all that Power and Authority, which, according to the ancient Constitution of Our Kingdoms, has been enjoyed and exercised by former Regents. Requiring all Our faithful Subjects to give all due Submission and Obedience to Our Regent aforesaid, as immediately representing Our Royal Person, and acting by Our Authority. And We do hereby revoke all Commissions of Regency granted to any Person or Persons whatsoever. And, Lastly, We hereby dispense with all Formalities, and other Omissions that may be herein contained, declaring this Our Commission to be as firm and valid, to all Intents and Purposes, as if it had passed Our Great Seal, and as if it were according to the usual Style and Forms.

Given under our Sign Manual and Privy Signet, at Our Court at Rome, the 23^d Day of December, 1743, in the 43^d Year of Our Reign.

J. R. (L. & L. Signet.)

CHARLES P. R. BY Virtue and Authority of the above Commission of Regency, granted unto Us by the King our Royal Father; We are now come to execute his Majesty's Will and Pleasure, by setting up his Royal Standard, and asserting his undoubted Right to the Throne of his Ancestors.

We do therefore, in His Majesty's Name, and pursuant to the Tenor of his several Declarations, hereby grant a free, full, and general Pardon for all Treasons, Rebel- lions, and Offences whatsoever, committed at any Time before the Publication hereof, against Our Royal Grandfather, His Present Majesty and Ourselves. To the Benefit of this Pardon, We shall deem justly intitled all such of His Majesty's Subjects, as shall testify their Wil-
lingness

ingness to accept of it, either by joining Our Forces with all convenient Diligence, by setting up his Royal Standard in other Places, by repairing for Our Service to any Place where it shall be set up; or, at least, by openly renouncing all pretended Allegiance to the Usurper, and all Obedience to his Orders; or to those of any Person or Persons commissioned, or employed by him, or acting avowedly for him.

As for those who shall appear more signally zealous for the Recovery of His Majesty's just Rights, and the Prosperity of their Country, We shall take effectual Care to have them rewarded according to their respective Degrees and Merits; and We particularly promise, as aforesaid, a full, free, and general Pardon to all Officers, Soldiers, and Sailors, now engaged in the Service of the Usurper; provided, that upon the Publication hereof, and before they engage in any Fight or Battle against His Majesty's Forces, they quit the said unjust and unwarrantable Service, and return to their Duty; since they cannot but be sensible, that no Engagements entered into with a foreign Usurper, can dispence with the Allegiance they owe to their natural Sovereign. And as a further Encouragement to them to comply with their Duty, and our Commands; We promise to every such Officer, the same, or a higher Post in our Service, than that which he at present enjoys, with full Payment of whatever Arrears may be due to him at the Time of his declaring for Us; and to every Soldier, Trooper, and Dragoon, who shall join Us, as well as to every Seaman and Mariner of the Fleet, who shall declare for, and serve Us, all their Arrears, and a whole Year's Pay to be given to each of them as a Gratuity, as soon as ever the Kingdoms shall be in a State of Tranquillity.

We do hereby further promise and declare, in His Majesty's Name, and by Virtue of the aforesaid Commission; That, as soon as ever that happy State is obtained, he will, by and with the Advice of a free Parliament, wherein no Corruption, nor undue Influence whatsoever, shall be used to bias the Votes of the Electors, or Electors; settle, confirm, and secure all the Rights, Ecclesiastical and Civil, of each of his respective Kingdoms: His Majesty being fully resolved to maintain the Church of England, as by Law established, and likewise the Protestant

testant Churches of *Scotland and Ireland*, conformable to the Laws of each respective Kingdom; together with a Toleration to all Protestant Dissenters: He being utterly averse to all Persecution and Oppression whatsoever, particularly on account of Conscience and Religion. And We Ourselves, being perfectly convinced of the Reasonableness and Equity of the same Principles; do, in consequence hereof, farther promise and declare, That all His Majesty's Subjects shall be, by Him and Us, maintained in the full Enjoyment and Possession of all their Rights, Privileges, and Immunities, and especially of all Churches, Universities, Colleges and Schools, conformable to the Laws of the Land, which shall ever be the unalterable Rule of His Majesty's Government, and Our own Actions.

And, that this Our Undertaking may be accompanied with as little present Inconveniency as possible to the King's Subjects, We do hereby authorize and require all Civil Officers and Magistrates, now in Place and Office, to continue, till farther Orders, to execute their respective Employments in our Name and by Our Authority, as far as may be requisite for the Maintenance of common Justice, Order and Quiet; Willing and Requiring them, at the same Time, to give strict Obedience to such Orders and Directions, as may from Time to Time be issued out by Us, or those who shall be vested with any Share of Our Authority and Power.

We also command and require all Officers of the Revenue, Customs and Excise, all Tax-Gatherers, of what Denomination soever; and all others who may have any Part of the publick Money in their Hands, to deliver it immediately to some principal Commander authorized by Us, and take his Receipt for the same, which shall be to them a sufficient Discharge; and, in case of Refusal, We authorize, and charge all such Our Commanders, to exact the same for Our Use, and to be accountable for it to Us, or Our Officers for that Purpose appointed.

And having thus sincerely, and in the Presence of Almighty GOD, declared the true Sentiments and Intentions of the King Our Royal Father, as well as Our own, in this Expedition, We do hereby require and command all His loving Subjects to be assisting to Us in the Recovery of His just Rights, and of their own Liberties:

And

And that all such, from the Age of Sixteen to Sixty, do furnish repair to His Majesty's Royal Standard, or join themselves to such as shall appear in their respective Shires for His Service: And also to seize the Horses and Arms of all suspected Persons, and all Ammunition, Forage, and whatever else may be necessary for the Use of Our Forces.

Lastly, We do hereby require all Mayors, Sheriffs, and other Magistrates, of what Denomination soever, their respective Deputies, and all others to whom it may belong, to publish this our Declaration at the Market-Crosses of their respective Cities, Towns, and Boroughs, and there to proclaim His MAJESTY, under the Penalty of being proceeded against according to Law, for the Neglect of so necessary and important a Duty: For as we have hereby graciously and sincerely offered a free and general Pardon for all that is passed; so We, at the same Time, seriously warn all His Majesty's Subjects, that We shall leave to the Rigour of the Law, all those who shall from henceforth oppose Us, or wilfully and deliberately do or concur in any Act or Acts, Civil or Military, to the Loss or Detriment of Us, Our Cause or Title, or to the Destruction, Prejudice, or Annoyance of those, who shall, according to their Duty and Our Intentions thus publicly signified, declare and act for Us.

Given at Paris, the 16th May 1745.

C. P. R.

The KING's most gracious DECLARATION.

JAMES R.

JAMES the Third, by the Grace of GOD, King of England, Scotland, France and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, &c. To all our loving Subjects, of what Degree or Quality soever Greeting. The Love and Affection we bear to Our native Country, are so natural and inherent to us, that they could never be altered or diminished by a long and remote Exile, nor the many Hardships we have undergone during the whole Course of Our Life; and we almost forget our own Misfortunes, when we consider the Oppression and Tyranny under which our Country has laboured so long. We have seen our People, for many Years, groaning under the Weight of

of most heavy Taxes, and bearing many of the Calamities of War, while the rest of *Europe* enjoyed all the Blessings of Peace. We have seen the Treasures of the Nation applied to satiate private Avarice, and bestowed for the Support of German Dominion, or for carrying on of ambitious Views, always foreign, and often contrary to the true Interest of the Nation. We have seen the Nation involved in Wars, which have been, and are carried on without any Advantage to *Britain*; and even to the manifest Detriment and Discouragement of its Trade, and a great many *Hannoverians* taken into English Pay and Service, in a most extraordinary Manner, and at a most expensive Rate; nor could we behold, without Indignation, the Preference and Partiality shown on all Occasions to these Foreigners, and the notorious Affronts put on the *British* Troops. We have beheld, with Astonishment, and universal Corruption and Dissolution of Manners, encouraged and countenanced by those, whose Example and Authority should have been employed to repress it, and a more than tacite Concivance given to all Irreligion and Immorality. *Drillory* and *Corruption* have been openly and universally practised, and no Means neglected to seduce the great Council of the Nation, that it might be the more effectually enslaved by those who ought to be the Guardians of its Liberty. The Manufactures of *England* are visibly going to Decay, Trade has been neglected, and even discouraged, and the very Honour of the Nation made a Sacrifice to the Passions of those who govern it.

The unhappy State to which our Subjects have been reduced by those and many other unjust and violent Proceedings, has constantly filled our Royal Heart with Grief and Concern, while our whole Thoughts and Study have been employed towards procuring the most speedy and effectual Remedy to them, which we were always sensible could only be compassed by our Restoration. This has ever been the principal View of the several Attempts we have made for the Recovery of our just Rights, without being discouraged by the Disappointments with which we have hitherto met; but tho' Providence has permitted that Iniquity and Injustice should long prevail, we have all Reason to hope, that the Time is at last come, in which the Divine Mercy will put a Pe-

riod to these Misfortunes. We see, with a sensible Satisfaction, the Eyes of the greatest Part of our People opened, and their present deplorable Situation, and that they are convinced they can find no Relief but by restoring their natural-born *Prince*, whose undoubted Title will of course put an End to the many Calamities they have suffered during the *Usurpation*; and our Satisfaction would be compleat, could we owe our mutual Happiness to ourselves and Subjects alone, without the Assistance of any Foreign Power; but should we find it necessary to employ any such, let our good Subjects be assured, it is only to protect ourselves and them against those Shoals of *Foreign Mercenaries*, with which the *Electors* fill the Kingdom whenever he thinks himself in Danger; and therefore to disperse all Fears and Jealousies from the Hearts and Minds of our Subjects, and to convince them, as much as in us lies, of the Happiness they may enjoy under our Government, we have thought fit to unfold to them, in this solemn and publick Manner, the sincere Sentiments of Our Royal and truly English Heart.

We hereby grant a free, full and general Pardon for all Offences whatsoever hitherto committed against our *Royal Father*, or ourselves, to the Benefit of which we shall deem justly intitled, all such of our Subjects, as shall, after our appearing in Arms by ourselves, our dearest Son the *Prince of Wales*, our Deputies, or the Commanders of our auxiliary Forces, testifying their Willingness to accept of it, either by joining our Troops with all convenient Diligence, by setting up our Standard in other Places, by repairing to any Place where it shall be put up, or at least by openly renouncing all pretended Allegiance to the *Usurper*, and all Obedience to his Order, or those of any Person or Persons commissioned or employed by him.

As soon as the publick Tranquility shall permit, we solemnly promise to call and assemble a free Parliament, wherein no Corruption, nor undue Influences of any kind soever, shall be used to bias the Votes of the Electors, or the Elected; and, with a sincere and impartial Advice and Concurrence of the said Parliament, we shall be ready to settle all that may relate to the Welfare of the Kingdom, both in Civil and Ecclesiastical Matters.

We

We solemnly promise to protect, support and maintain the *Church of England*, as by Law established, in all her Rights, Privileges, Possessions and Immunities whatsoever; and we shall, on all Occasions, bestow Marks of our royal Favour on the whole Body of the Clergy, but more particularly on those whose Principles and Practices shall best correspond with the Dignity of their Profession. We also solemnly promise to grant and allow the Benefit of a Toleration to all Protestant Dissenters, being utterly averse to all Persecution and Animosity on Account of Conscience and Religion.

And as we are desirous to reign chiefly over the Affections of our People, we shall be utterly averse to the suspending the *Habeas Corpus* Act, as well as to the loading our Subjects with unnecessary Taxes, or raising any in a Manner burthensome to them, and especially to the introducing of foreign Excises, and to all such Methods as may have been hitherto devised and pursued to acquire Arbitrary Power, at the Expence of the Liberty and Property of the Subject.

It is our fixed Resolution and Intention, to distinguish, recompence and employ Men of Merit and Probity, who are true Lovers of their Country, and of the *Church of England* as by Law established: By such a Conduct, we hope the native Genius and Honour of the Nation may be soon retrieved; and that those Party Prejudices, Divisions and Distinctions, which have so long prevailed, and have been so pernicious to the Nation, may be buried in perpetual Oblivion.

As for the foreign Troops employed in the present Expedition, effectual Care shall be taken to make them observe the strictest Discipline while they stay, without offering the least Injury to peaceable People; and we solemnly engage to send them home as soon as the publick Tranquility shall be judged by Parliament to allow of it, and even before a Parliament is assembled, if the Posture of Affairs will permit it.

In the mean time, we strictly charge and require all Persons, who at the first News of our Troops entering the Kingdom, shall be seized of any Sum or Sums of Money, raised in the Name and for the Use of the *War*, to keep the same in their Hands, to be accounted for to us, or to pay it, when required, into the Hands
of

of any Person of Distinction, publickly appearing and acting for our Service, whose Receipt shall be a sufficient Discharge for the said Person or Persons, their Heirs, &c. But if they shall refuse or neglect to comply with these Our Orders, we hereby authorize and require all Our Generals, Lieutenant-Generals, and other Officers, and all Our faithful Adherents, to seize, for Our Use, such Sum or Sums of Money, as well as all Horses, Arms, Artillery, Accoutrements and Ammunition, Forrage and Provisions, as shall be found in the Hands of those who shall not be willing to employ them in our Service.

We also command and require all those who bear any Military Commission or Arms, whether in the Fleet, Army or Militia, to use and employ them for our Service; since they cannot but be sensible, that no Engagements entered into with a *foreign Usurper*, can dispense with the Allegiance they owe to us their natural Sovereign. And, as a farther Encouragement to them to comply with their Duty and our Commands, we promise to every such Officer, the same, or a higher Post, in our Service, than that which they at present enjoy, with full Payment of whatever Arrears may be due to them at the Time of their declaring for us, and to every Soldier, Trooper and Dragoon, who shall join us, as well as to every Seaman and Mariner of the Fleet, who shall declare for and serve us, all their Arrears, and a whole Year's Pay to be given each of them as a Gratuity, as soon as ever the Kingdom shall be in a State of Tranquility.

And, *Lastly*, that this Undertaking may be accompanied with as little present Inconveniency as possible to Our Subjects, we hereby authorize and requite all Civil Officers and Magistrates, now in Place and Office, to continue, till farther Orders, to execute their respective Employments in Our Name and by Our Authority, and to give strict Obedience to such Orders and Directions as may be issued out by those who will be vested with Our Authority and Power.

It is a Subject of unspeakable Concern to Us, to find Ourselves, by a Complication of different Circumstances, under an absolute Impossibility of heading Ourselves, this just and glorious Undertaking, for the Relief and Happiness of Our Country. But we are in Hopes, that the Youth

Youth and Vigour of Our dearest Son, the Prince of Wales, may abundantly enable him to supply Our Place. And therefore we have invested him with the Title and Power of Regent of all Our Dominions, until such Time as we can ourselves arrive in them, which we shall do with all possible Speed.

Having thus sincerely, and in the Presence of Almighty GOD, declared our true Sentiments and Intentions in this Expedition, we once more charge and require all Our loving Subjects to concur with Us, to the utmost of their Power, towards obtaining such desirable Ends; for those who shall willfully persist in their unnatural Attachment to the Usurper, and continue to act in consequence of it, they cannot but be sensible that they are to expect no Benefit from a Pardon so graciously offered to them. But We heartily wish none such may be found, but that all may be as ready to accept of an Act of Grace and Oblivion, as we are to grant it, it being our earnest Desire, that the very Memory of past Misfortunes and Errors may be effaced, and that no Obstacle may remain to a perfect Union betwixt King and People, which will be the more easily compassed, when they compare what they have suffered under the Dominion of *Foreigners*, with what we here offer to them, and are firmly resolved to perform. Let therefore all true *Englishmen* join with us on this Occasion in their Country's Cause, and be fully convinced, that We neither do, nor shall propose to Our selves any other Happiness or Glory, but what shall arise from Our effectually providing for the Honour and Welfare of the Nation, and maintaining every Part of its happy Constitution both in Church and State.

Given under Our Sign Manual and Privy Signet, the
23^d Day of December 1743. J. R.

CHARLES Prince of Wales, &c. Regent of the Kingdoms of England, Scotland, France and Ireland, and the Dominions thereto belonging: Unto all His Majesty's Subjects, of what Degree soever, Greeting.

CHARLES P. R.

AS soon as We, conducted by the Providence of GOD, arrived in Scotland, and were joined by a Handful of Our Royal Father's Subjects, Our first Care was to make

make publick his most gracious Declaration; and, in consequence of the large Powers by him vested in Us, in quality of a Regent, We also emitted Our own *Manifesto*, explaining and enlarging the Promises formerly made, according as We came to be better acquainted with the Inclinations of the People of *Scotland*. Now, that it has pleased GOD so far to smile on Our Undertaking, as to make Us Master of the ancient Kingdom of *Scotland*, We judged it proper, in this publick Manner, to make manifest what ought to fill the Hearts of all His Majesty's Subjects, of what Nation or Province soever, with Comfort and Satisfaction.

We therefore hereby, in His Majesty's Name, declare, That his sole Intention is to reinstate all his Subjects in the full Enjoyment of their Religion, Laws and Liberties; and that Our present Attempt is not undertaken in order to enslave a free People, but to redress and remove the Encroachments made upon them; not to impose upon any a Religion which they dislike, but to secure them all the Enjoyment of those which are respectively at present established among them, either in *England*, *Scotland*, or *Ireland*; and if it shall be deemed proper, that any farther Security be given to the established Church or Clergy, We hereby promise, in his Name, That he shall pass any Law that his Parliament shall judge necessary for that Purpose.

In Consequence of the Rectitude of our Royal Father's Intentions, We must farther declare his Sentiments with regard to the National Debt: That it has been contracted under an unlawful Government, No body can disown, no more than that it is now a most heavy Load upon the Nation; yet, in regard that it is for the greatest Part due to those very Subjects whom he promises to protect, cherish, and defend, he is resolved to take the Advice of his Parliament concerning it, in which he thinks he acts the Part of a just Prince, who makes the Good of his People the sole Rule of his Actions.

Farthermore, We here in his Name declare, That the same Rule laid down for the Funds, shall be followed with respect to every Law or Act of Parliament since the Revolution; and, in so far as, in a free and legal Parliament, they shall be approved, he will confirm them. With respect to the pretended Union of the Two Nations,

tions, the King cannot possibly ratify it, since he has had repeated Remonstrances against it from each Kingdom; and since it is incontestable, that the principal Point then in View was the Exclusion of the Royal Family from their undoubted Right to the Crown, for which Purpose the grossest Corruptions were openly used to bring it about. But whatever may be hereafter devised for the joint Benefit of both Nations, the King will most readily comply with the Request of his Parliaments to establish.

And now that We have, in his Majesty's Name, given you the most ample Security for your Religion, Properties and Laws, that the Power of a *British* Sovereign can grant; We hereby for Ourselves, as Heir apparent to the Crown, ratify and confirm the same in Our own Name, before Almighty GOD, upon the Faith of a Christian, and the Honour of a Prince.

Let me now expostulate this weighty Matter with you, my Father's Subjects, and let me not omit this first publick Opportunity of awakening your Understandings, and of dispelling that Cloud, which the assiduous Pens of ill-designing Men have all along, but chiefly now, been endeavouring to cast on the Truth. Do not the Pulpits and Congregations of the Clergy, as well as your Weekly Papers, ring with the dreadful Threats of Popery, Slavery, Tyranny and Arbitrary Power, which are now ready to be imposed upon you, by the formidable Powers of *France* and *Spain*? Is not my Royal Father represented as a Bloodthirsty Tyrant, breathing out nothing but Destruction to all those who will not immediately embrace an odious Religion? Or, Have I myself been better used? but listen only to the naked Truth.

I, with my own Money, hired a Vessel, ill provided with Money, Arms or Friends; I arrived in *Scotland*, attended by seven Persons; I publish the King my Father's Declaration, and proclaim his Title, with Pardon in one Hand, and in the other Liberty of Conscience, and the most solemn Promises to grant whatever a free Parliament shall propose for the Happiness of a People. I have, I confess, the greatest Regard to adore the Goodness of Almighty GOD, who has, in so remarkable a Manner, protected me and my small Army through the

many

many Dangers to which we were at first exposed, and who has led me in the Way to Victory, and to the Capital of this ancient Kingdom, amidst the Acclamations of the King my Father's Subjects: Why then is so much Force taken to spirit up the Minds of the People against this my Undertaking?

The Reason is obvious, it is, lest the real Sense of the Nation's present Sufferings should blot out the Remembrance of past Misfortunes, and of the Outcries formerly raised against the Royal Family. Whatever Miscarriages might have given Occasion to them, they have been more than atoned for since; and the Nation has now an Opportunity of being secured against the like for the future.

That our Family has suffered Exile during these Fifty-seven Years, every Body knows. Has the Nation, during that Period of Time, been the more happy and flourishing for it? Have you found Reason to love and cherish your Governors, as the Fathers of the People of *Great Britain and Ireland*? Has a Family, upon whom a Passion unlawfully bestowed a Dissem of a rightful Prince, retained a due Sense of so great a Trust and Favour? Have you found more Humanity and Condescension in those who were not born to a Crown, than in my Royal Forefathers? Have their Ears been open to the Cries of the People? Have they, or do they consider only the Interest of these Nations? Have you reaped any other Benefit from them, than an immense Load of Debts? If I am answered in the Affirmative, Why has their Government been so often raised at in all your Publick Assemblies? Why has the Nation been so long crying out in vain for Redress against the Abuses of Parliaments, upon Account of their long Duration, the Multitude of *Place-Men*, which occasions their Venality, the Introduction of Penal Laws, and, in general, against the miserable Situation of the Kingdom at Home and Abroad? All these, and many more Inconveniencies must now be removed, unless the People of *Great-Britain* be already so far corrupted, that they will not accept of Freedom when offered to them; seeing the King, on his Restoration, will refuse nothing that a free Parliament can ask, for the Security of the Religion, Laws and Liberty of his People.

The

The Fears of the Nation from the Powers of *France* and *Spain*, appear still more vain and groundless. My Expedition was undertaken unsupported by either: But, indeed, when I see a foreign Force brought by my Enemies against me, and when I hear of *Dutch*, *Danes*, *Hessians* and *Swiss*, the Elector of *Hannover*'s Allies, being called over to protect his Government against the King's Subjects, Is it not high Time for the King, my Father, to accept also of the Assistance of those who are able, and who have engaged to support him? But will the World, or any Man of Sense in it, infer from thence, that he inclines to be a Tributary Prince, rather than an Independent Monarch? Who has the better Chance to be independent on Foreign Powers? He, who with the Aid of his own Subjects, can wrest the Government out of the Hands of an Intruder; or he, who cannot, without Assistance from Abroad, support his Government, tho' established by all the Civil Power, and secured by a strong Military Force, against the undisciplined Part of those he has ruled over so many Years? Let him, if he pleases, try the Experiment, let him send off his foreign Hirelings, and put the whole upon the Issue of a Battle; I will trust only to the King my Father's Subjects, who were or shall be engaged in mine and their Country's Cause: But notwithstanding all the Opposition he can make, I still trust in the Justice of my Cause, the Valour of my Troops, and the Assistance of the Almighty, to bring my Enterprize to a glorious Issue.

It is now Time to conclude, and I shall do it with this Reflection. Civil Wars are ever attended with Rancour and Ill-will, which Party Rage never fails to produce in the Minds of those, whom different Interests, Principles or Views, set in Opposition to one another; I therefore earnestly require it of my Friends, to give as little Look as possible to such Passions; this will prove the most effectual Means to prevent the same in the Enemies of our Royal Cause. And this my Declaration will vindicate to all Posterity the Nobleness of my Undertaking, and the Generosity of my Intentions.

Given at Our Palace of *Holyroodhouse*, the Tenth Day of *October*, One thousand seven hundred and forty-five.

By his Highness's Command, *Jo. Murray,*

TO THE OFFICERS and SOLDIERS of the Army, at this Time in the Service of the Usurper, Charles.

JAMES R.
AS the Attempt we are resolved to make, for the Deliverance of our oppressed Kingdoms, as well as for asserting our undoubted Rights and Title to them, can meet, we are persuaded, with no Opposition but from you: We have thought fit to send you a Copy of our gracious Declaration, in which, as *Englishmen*, you are equally concerned with the rest of our Subjects; for you have it so much in your Power, to contribute effectually to the Publick Good, and Tranquillity. As we are convinced, you have been deluded into the Service of a false and usurped Government, we hope you will now open your Eyes to Justice and Truth, and be sensible, that true Honour does not consist in complying with unlawful Engagements; and that nothing can absolve you from the original Duty you owe to Us your rightful and lawful Sovereign. How sensible the *Usurper* himself is of this, and how little he depends on you, you may easily see, by the great Bodies of foreign Troops so frequently raised and maintained upon the most loaded Provinces, at the Expence of your own enslaved Country, as well as by yet a greater Number of Forces constantly kept up in his hereditary Dominions, which the Revenue of them would not be sufficient to maintain. But, w^h if all this were not enough, his own *Household* taken into *British* Pay, and in such an odious Manner preferred on all Occasions to you, may let you plainly see the Contempt he has for you, as well as his Distrust of your Attachment to a Prince not born amongst you, which he knows to be equally contrary to your Interest and Duty: Whereas by complying with them, you may be assured of receiving from us, not only the Encouragement promised you in our Declaration, but all further Consideration and Rewards, to which your Zeal and Fidelity to us shall hereafter entitle you.

Let nothing therefore detain you from joining our Standard out of Hand. We have sent our dearest Son the Prince of Wales as Regent of our Kingdoms, to receive the Tender of your Duty, and put himself at your Head:

Head: Receive his Commands and follow his Example—
Do not any longer debate true *English* Valour, by exert-
ing it in Defence of the Oppressors of your Country, but
become the glorious Instruments of restoring it to its an-
cient Splendor, by acting like true Patriots on this im-
portant Occasion.

*Given the 23d Day of December 1743, in the 43d
Year of Our Reign*

*To the Commanders, Officers and Sailors, at present employed
in Our Royal Navy.*

THE Nature and Situation of our Dominions, and those
Principles, which, whenever truly pursued, have ena-
bled them to make so great a Figure in the World, cannot
but be a sufficient Inducement to us to accompany a Co-
py of Our gracious Declaration, which we here send you,
with our serious Advice, and earnest Desire to shew your
fidelity at this Juncture, what you have been always requir-
ed to be, one of the chief Supports of the *English* Throne,
and of the Wealth and Prosperity of the Nation.

How little you have been considered as such, since a
foreign Family has usurped the Government, your own
Experience may sufficiently demonstrate. Since that Time
have you been any otherwise employed than in protecting
the private Patrimony of the Usurpers, and supporting
Treaties and Negotiations, begun and carried on for nar-
row and selfish Views, without any Regard to the Interest
of the Publick? What Numbers of your best Heads and
Hands have perished by infectious Distempers in distant
Climates, whither mighty Squadrons have been frequent-
ly sent, and sometimes continued from Year to Year, to
be idle Spectators of the Oppression of the *English* Trade?
For such Expeditions as these, from which neither Pro-
fit nor Honour was to be expected, how have you not
been harassed with frequent Pressing and continued Har-
ships, to the great Detriment of your Families, as well
as to the Trade of the Nation?

When a few Years since the Spirit of the Nation reu-
led itself, and by repeated Outcries obliged the Usurper to
appear willing to espouse its Cause, you had indeed Rea-
son to entertain better Hopes: A War was declared in
Defence of the *British* Trade and Dominion of the Sea.

But,

But, how has that War been carried on? As if your Ruin had been at the Bottom intended; and your Valour has served only to make the ill Conduct, or something worse of those from whom you received your Orders, more conspicuous. *Saragossa, Porto-Bello, Chagra; &c.* will be eternal Monuments of the one and the other.

But we hope the Time is now come, when you will have no Reason to fear the further Pursuit of such destructive Schemes. We have inherited from Our Royal Father, under whose Command, as High Admiral, the Fleet of *England* once made such a glorious Figure, the particular Love he bore to the Navy, as well as his Title to the Crown; and as soon as it shall have pleased the Almighty to place us on the Throne, Our firm Purpose is to consider you as the chief Bulwark of the Nation, and to make you partake, in a distinguishing Manner, of the Wealth and Happiness you procure to your Fellow-Subjects.

By Our aforesaid Declaration, you will see our gracious Intentions towards such of you as shall be the most early and forward in espousing Our Cause; to which we shall only add, That those, who shall distinguish themselves more particularly by their zealous Endeavours in Our's and our Country's Service, may be assured of receiving further and more special Marks of Our Royal Favour.

Given at Our Court, the 23^d Day of December 1742.

J. R.

CHARLES Prince of Wales, &c. *Regent of the Kingdoms of Scotland, England, France and Ireland, and the Dominions thereto belonging.*

WHEREAS We have seen a certain scandalous and malicious Paper, published in the Style and Form of a Proclamation, bearing Date the 1st Instant, wherein, under Pretence of bringing Us to Justice, like Our Royal Ancestor King *Charles the 1st* of blessed Memory, there is a Reward, of Thirty Thousand Pounds Sterling, promised to those who shall deliver Us into the Hands of Our Enemies: We could not but be moved with a just Indignation at so insolent an Attempt. And this from Our Nature and Principles We abhor and detest a Practice so unusual among Christian Princes. We cannot, but out of a just Regard to the Dignity of Our Person, promise

give the like Reward of Thirty Thousand Pounds Sterling, to him or those who shall seize and secure, without further Order, the Person of the Elector of Hanover, whether landed, or attempting to land, in any Part of His Majesty's Dominions. Should any fatal Accident happen from hence, let the Blame lie entirely at the Door of those who first set the infamous Example.

CHARLES P. R.
Given in Our Camp at Kinlochell,
August the 22d, 1745.

By His Highness's Command,
JO. MURRAY.

CHARLES Prince of Wales, &c. *Regent of Scotland*
England, France and Ireland, with the Dominions thereunto belonging.

THESE are ordering and requiring the whole Inhabitants of the Town of Edinburgh, and Suburbs thereof, and the County of Mid-Lothian, forthwith to surrender and give up to us, or the Officers appointed by us to receive them, the whole Arms and Ammunition in their Custody and Possession, to be used for His Majesty's Service; certifying all those who neglect the due Observance of the Premises, shall be deemed Rebels or dissaffected Persons to our Interest, and treated as such; excepting herefrom such as voluntarily engage in our Service; And we hereby further order and require, that such Persons as give their Arms, shall deliver them at their own Expence, at His Majesty's Palace of Holyrood-House; these Our Orders We appoint to be publicly proclaimed at the Market-Cross of Edinburgh, that none may pretend Ignorance. Given at His Majesty's Palace of Holyrood-House, this 18th September, 1745.

By His Highness's Command,
J. MURRAY.
CHARLES Prince of Wales, &c. *Regent of Scotland*
England, France, and Ireland, and the Dominions thereunto belonging.

WHEREAS it is highly necessary that all the Inhabitants of Edinburgh, and Liberties thereof, be secured

secured and protected in their Persons, Goods and Effects; as also, that all the Farmers Horses within five Miles of *Edinburgh*, be secured and protected to them, and that Country People from all Quarters pass and repass to *Edinburgh*, without Disturbance, about their lawful Business.

We therefore hereby grant Protection to the Inhabitants of Our Ancient City of *Edinburgh*, and Liberties thereof, to the Farmers Horses, and Country People, from all Insults, Seizures, Injuries and Abuses of Our Army against them respectively. The Farmers, before they are entitled to this Protection; always enacting themselves in the Secretary's Office at Our Palace of *Holy-rood-House*, That they shall be ready on Twelve Hours Warning, to furnish Us with Horses, for carrying the Baggage of Our Army to *Berwick upon Tweed*, or the like Distance, according to their Plowgates. Given at the *Abbey of Holy-rood-House*, the Twenty Third Day of *September*, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Forty Five Years.

By his Highness's Command,

J. MURRAY.

Forbidding Houses by the Army.

Abbey, 23^d *September*, 1745.

THESE are declaring, That it is His Royal Highness the Prince Regent's Will, That it be proclaimed immediately over the Market-Cross of *Edinburgh*, That if any Soldier or other, in his Royal Highness's Army, shall be guilty of any Abuse, in taking, pillaging or disturbing any of the good People of *Edinburgh*, or in the Country, by forcibly taking away any of their Goods, without making a fair Bargain, and Payment made, shall be punished, whenever taken up, and found guilty of the above Offences, by a Court-martial, and shall suffer Death, or whatever other Punishment the Court-martial shall think fit to inflict upon them; it being his Royal Highness's unalterable Resolution to protect the Country in the full Enjoyment of their Rights and Privileges. It is also declared, That no Officer or Soldier shall, of themselves, seize or take any Horse, upon any Account whatsoever, (except any Horses belonging to the Enemy in Time of Action, in Arms against his Royal Highness)

ness) without a signed Order from a General Officer.

Signed by his Royal Highness's Order, by *George Murray*

and that County People from all Quarters pay and re-

One of His Highness's Lieutenant Generals.

We therefore hereby grant Pardon to the Insur-

CHARLES Prince of Wales, &c. King of Scot-
land, England, France and Ireland, with the Domini-
ons thereto belonging.

WHEREAS We are informed, That several of Our
Subjects, as well Clergy as Laity, in Our ancient
City of *Edinburgh*, and Neighbourhood thereof, did as-
semble and take up Arms against Us; and that many of
them fled from their Houses, lest they had been prose-
cuted, and made Examples of, as their Crimes demer-
ited.

And whereas, we have nothing at Heart but the good
of all Our Subjects, how much soever deluded by the
Prejudice of Education or mistaken Interest; and being
always disposed, as a true Father of our Country, to dis-
play that Mercy and Tenderness natural to Us, and the
distinguishing Characteristick of Our Family.

We do therefore, in his Majesty's Name, hereby grant
a full Pardon to the Persons associated as aforesaid, for all
Treasons, Rebellions, and Offences whatsoever, commit-
ted by them at any Time before the Publication of these
Presents, whether against Our Royal Grandfather of
blessed Memory, his present Majesty, or Ourselves, dis-
pensing with the Generality hereof, and admitting the
same to be as effectual, to all Intents and Purposes, as
if all their Names had been herein set down.

P R O-
V I D E D always That, the Persons aforesaid, present
themselves within twenty-four Days after the Publication
hereof, to our trusty and beloved Counsellor *John Mur-*
ray of Broughton, Esq; Our Secretary, or any one of Our
Council appointed for that Purpose, at Our Palace of
Holy-rood, House, or where else We shall be for the
Time, with a Declaration that they shall live for the
future as quiet and peaceable Subjects to Us and Our
Government,

Government, otherwise their Presents to be of no Effect to them.

Given at Our Palace of Holy-rood-House, the Twenty-fourth Day of September, and of His Majesty's Reign the Forty-fifth Year, 1745.

CHARLES P. R.

By His Highness's Command, Jo. Murray.

CHARLES Prince of Wales, &c. *Regent of Scotland, England, France and Ireland, and the Dominions thereto belonging; to all His Majesty's Subjects, greeting.*

HAVING always had the greatest Fatherly Love and Compassion to all Our Royal Father's Subjects; and having with Concern reflected on the many and heavy Oppressions they have groaned under, during this long Usurpation; We were, from these Motives, influenced to undertake this present Enterprise; which it has pleased Almighty GOD to favour, by granting Us hitherto a most surprising Success.

And whereas it has been represented to Us by many of Our loyal Subjects, That many of the Inhabitants of Our Ancient City of Edinburgh, intended to testify their Joy upon Our late Victory at Glodsmuir, by publick Rejoicings usual upon the like Occasions: We reflecting, that however glorious the late Victory may have been to Us, and however beneficial to the Nation in general, as the principal Means under GOD for the Recovery of their Liberty; yet in so far as it has been obtained by the Effusion of the Blood of His Majesty's Subjects, and has involved many unfortunate People in great Calamity; We hereby forbid any outward Demonstrations of publick Joy; admonishing all true Friends to their King and Country, to return Thanks to GOD for his Goodness towards them, as We hereby do for Ourselves by this Our publick Proclamation.

And We hereby again repeat what We have so often declared, that no Interruption shall be given to publick Worship; but, on the contrary, all Protection to those concerned in it: And if notwithstanding this, any shall be found neglecting their Duty in that Particular, let the Blame be entirely at their own Door, as We are

resolved

resolved to inflict no Penalty that may possibly look like Persecution: Given at Our Palace of *Holy-rood-House*, the Twenty third Day of *September*, One thousand seven hundred and forty five Years, and of His Majesty's Reign the Forty fifth Year.

By His Highness's Command. &

JO. MURRAY.

PROCLAMATION for returning of Arms seized, &c.

CHARLES, Prince of Wales, Regent of Scotland, England, France and Ireland, and the Dominions thereto belonging.

WHEREAS several Arms, Tents, Horses, and Military Stores of different Kinds, taken by Our Army at the Battle of *Gladsmuir*, and also Arms properly belonging to Our Army, have been sold, given away, and perloin'd by People in *Edinburgh*, and the adjacent Country.

We therefore do hereby require all Persons whatsoever possess of such Arms, Tents, Horses, military Stores, or Locks, or other Parts of such Arms, to return the same at the Secretary's Office at Our Palace of *Holy-rood-House*, within Forty eight Hours after the Publication hereof, where they shall receive Payment for the same: But if, at any Time hereafter, it shall be discovered that any Person or Persons, shall receive any of the above, or refuse now to obey this Order, upon Evidence of the Fact, all military Execution shall be ordered against them. Given at Our Palace of *Holy-rood-House*, the Thirtieth Day of *September*, 1745.

By his Highness's Command.

JO. MURRAY.

CHARLES Prince of Wales, &c. &c.

WHEREAS We are informed, that great Distress, and many Inconveniencies have attended the Removal of the two Banks into the Castle, and that the Credit of the said Banks has suffered much, from an

Opinion industriously spread, that We intended to seize on Money, wherever it was to be found, to the Detriment of Our Father's Subjects.

We therefore judge it proper, for the Good of all His Majesty's Subjects, and as a Security to the several Proprietors of the Banks, to declare, That their Money and Effects lodged therein, shall be entirely sure under Our Protection, and free from all Contribution to be exacted by Us in any Time coming: So that the said Proprietors may return with Safety to their former Business of Banking, under Our special Protection: And We Ourselves shall contribute so far in the Re-establishment of Publick Credit, as to receive Bank Notes in Payment made to Us in publick, or other Monies, and shall issue the same in Payments to be made by Us: So that Our Arrival in this Kingdom shall in no wise hurt or influence the Credit formerly established.

CHARLES P. R.

Given at Our Palace of Holy-rood-House, the 25th Day of September 1745.

By His Highness's Command,

JO. MURRAY.

Holy-rood-House, Sept. 30, 1745.

The following circular Letter was sent to the chief Magistrates of all the Burghs in Scotland.

YOU are hereby ordered, upon Receipt of this, to repair to the Secretary's Office in the Palace of Holy-rood-House, there to have the Contribution to be paid by your Town of —, for His Highness's Use, ascertained, which shall be done according, and in Proportion to the Duties of Excise arising out of the said Town of — for the Repayment of which Contribution, the said Duty shall be assigned. This you are ordered, upon Pain of Rebellion, forthwith to obey.

By His Highness's Command,

JO. MURRAY.

Holy-

Holy-wood-House, September 30, 1745.

To the several FACTORS upon the Forfeited Estates.

SIR,

YOU are hereby ordered, upon Receipt hereof, forthwith to repair to the Secretary's Office in the Palace of *Holy-wood-House*, with your Accounts of your Intromissions, with the Forfeited Estates under your Care, and to provide Money to pay up what Balance may be due by you upon these Accompts. This you are commanded to do upon Pain of Rebellion, and Military Execution to be done upon your Person and Estate.

By His Highness's Command,

JO. MURRAY.

His Royal Highness the Prince of WALES'S ANSWER to the Gentlemen who were sent Deputies from the City of Edinburgh, with a LETTER from General Guilt threatening, that unless the Communication betwixt the City and Castle was opened, they would fire upon the City.

GENTLEMEN,

I AM equally surpris'd and concerned at the Barbarity of the Orders that have been signified to you from the Castle, and which those who command in it say they have received from the Elector of *Hanover*, at the same time that they own they have six Weeks Provisions left. If he look'd upon you as his Subjects, he would never exact from you what he knows it is not in your Power to do. And should we, out of Compassion to you, comply with this extravagant Demand of his, he might as well summon us to quit the Town, and abandon those Advantages which Providence has granted us, by crowning the Valour of Our Troops with such signal Success. I shall be heartily sorry for any Mischief that may befall the City, and shall make it my peculiar Care to indemnify you in the most ample Manner. In the mean time, I shall make full Reprisals upon the Estates of those who are now in the Castle, and even upon all who are known to

to be open Abettors of the German Government, if I am forced to it by the Continuance of such Inhumanities.

CHARLES P. R.

High-road House, September 30, 1745.

CHARLES, Prince of Wales, &c. Regent of Scotland, England, France and Ireland, and the Dominions thereunto belonging.

IT is with the greatest Regret, that we are hourly informed of the many Murders which are committed upon the innocent Inhabitants of this City, by the inhuman Commanders, and Garrison of the Castle of *Edinburgh*, so contrary to all the Laws of War, the Truce granted to the City; and even exceeding the Orders given upon this Occasion. As we have threatened, we might justly proceed to use the Powers which GOD has put in Our Hands, to chastise those who are instrumental in the Ruin of this Capital, by Reprisals upon the Estates and Fortunes of those who are against us; but we think it noways derogatory to the Glory of a Prince, to suspend Punishment, or alter a Resolution, when thereby the Lives of innocent Men can be saved.

In consequence of this Sentiment, Our Humanity has yielded to the Barbarity of Our common Enemy; the Blockade of the Castle is hereby taken off, and the Punishment threatened suspended. Given at Our Palace of *High-road House*, the Fifth Day of *October*, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Forty Five Year.

CHARLES, P. R.

CHARLES Prince of Wales, &c. Regent of Scotland, England, France and Ireland, with the Dominions thereunto belonging.

WHEREAS we are informed, That several considerable Sums are now remaining, not only in the Hands of the late and present Receivers and Collectors of the Revenues of Customs and Excise in Scotland, but also in the Hands of the several late and present Receivers, Chamberlains and Collectors of His Majesty's Land Rents and Casualties; and that there are also considerable Balances

CHARLES

lances now remaining in Arrear, in the Hands of the several Sheriffs of Shires, Stewards of Stewartries, and Bailies of Bailiaries and Regalities; as also considerable Arrears now due and resting to His Majesty by several of his Vassals, Feuars, Royal Boroughs, and others; and we being resolved to levy the several Sums so due, and in Arrear to His Majesty, with as little Expence and Charges as possible to His Majesty's Lieges: THESE are therefore, in His Majesty's Name and Authority, requiring and commanding all and every the Receivers, Collectors, Chamberlains, Vassals, and others aforesaid, forthwith to transmit to our Secretary's Office at Holyrood-House, just and true Accounts of their respective Intrusions, or Arrears, now remaining in their Hands; and that they immediately thereafter pay, or cause the same to be paid, to John Murray of Broughton, Esq; our Secretary, whose Receipt we hereby declare to be a sufficient Warrant and Discharge to all Persons concerned: Hereby certifying all such as shall neglect or refuse to pay in the several Sums due by them respectively, that they will be treated as Rebels to His Majesty's Person and Government. And for the Encouragement of all such Receivers, Collectors, Chamberlains, Feuars, and others aforesaid, readily and cheerfully to pay up their respective Balances or Arrears, an Abatement at the Rate of 10 per Cent. shall be allowed them, on Payment of their respective Sums in Gold or Silver; and shall be likewise excus'd, freed and relieved of the ordinary Fees payable in Exchequer, at settling their Accounts, or clearing their Eques. Excepting herefrom all such of His Majesty's loving Subjects, as already have, or shall within the Space of twenty Days after the Publication hereof, repair to His Majesty's Royal Standard, in order to join themselves in Our Service; hereby promising, in His Majesty's Name, That the several Fee and other Duties, payable by such, shall be fully discharged, without Payment of any Fee or Reward whatsoever. And We ordain these Presents to be published at the Market-Cross of Edinburgh, that none may pretend Ignorance.

Given at His Majesty's Palace of Holyrood-House,
the 15th Day of October, 1745.

By his Highness's Command,

JO. MURRAY.
CHARLES

CHARLES, *Prince of Wales, &c. Regent of Scotland, England, France, and Ireland, and the Dominions thereunto belonging.*

CHARLES P. R.

WHEREAS we are certainly informed, That the Elector of *Hanover* has taken upon him to summon a Parliament to meet at *Westminster*, on *Tuesday* the *Seventeenth* of this Instant *October*; We hereby warn and command all His Majesty's Liege Subjects, whether Peers or Commons, to pay no Obedience to any such Summons, and not to presume to meet or act as a Parliament at the Time and Place appointed, or any other; the so doing by any Authority but that of the King Our Royal Father, since the setting up of His Standard, and His Majesty's gracious Pardon offered for all that is past, being an Overt Act of Treason and Rebellion: But if, notwithstanding this Our Declaration, any Number of Persons shall presume to meet in either House, and act there as Members of a lawful Parliament, they cannot but be sensible that no Right or Privilege of Parliament can avail to justify what they say or do, in such an unlawful Assembly. And for those of his Majesty's Subjects of this his ancient Kingdom of *Scotland*, whether Peers or Commons, who shall, contrary to those our express Commands, presume to sit or vote as aforesaid, as soon as the same shall be verified to us, the Transgressors shall be proceeded against as Traitors and Rebels to their King and Country, and their Estates shall be confiscated for His Majesty's Use, according to the Laws of the Land; the pretended Union of the Kingdoms being now at an End. *Lastly*, We hereby strictly enjoin and command all his Majesty's faithful Subjects, of what Rank and Degree soever, to pay no Obedience or Regard to any Act, Vote, Order, or Resolution, that may be published in the Name of both Houses, or of either of them respectively, as they shall answer the contrary at their Peril.

Given at Our Palace of Holy-rood House the 9th Day of October, One thousand seven hundred and forty-five.

By his Highness's Command,

CHARLES P. R.

JO. MURRAY.

PRO.

PROCLAMATION for *Volunteers to join themselves in Regiments, &c.*

WHEREAS it is necessary, for preserving the Regularity of Our Army, that all Volunteers that have or may offer their Service to Us, join themselves to some Regiment of Foot or Horse, or Train of Artillery, so that they may be mustered, paid, and do Duty along with them; We therefore hereby order all the said Volunteers already in Our Service, to join Us as aforesaid, within Forty-eight Hours after the Publication hereof; and such as shall hereafter offer their Service to Us, are to join as aforesaid within Forty-eight Hours after their Arrival at Our Army. And we hereby prohibit and discharge, under Our highest Displeasure, any Person or Persons to wear Cockades, unless they be join'd as said is, or belonging to the Conductors of our Baggage, Forage, Provisions, Household, or other Branch of our Service.

Given at Our Palace of Holy-rood-House, the 22d of October, 1745.

By his Highness's Command,

JO. MURRAY.

CHARLES Prince of Wales, &c. *Regent of Scotland, England, France and Ireland, and the Dominions thereto belonging.*

WHEREAS We are informed, That several Thieves and Robberies have been committed in the City of Edinburgh, and Neighbourhood thereof, by Villains assuming the Character of Soldiers belonging to Our Army, as well as by others; being in some Measure encouraged therein from Hopes of Impunity, by reason that the Sheriffs, Justices of the Peace, Constables, and other Officers of the Law, neglect to discharge their Duty in that Behalf, notwithstanding the Protection and Countenance given them by Our Declaration of the Tenth of May last.

And whereas we are heartily disposed to discourage such Practices by all Means possible:

We

We therefore hereby promise, That if any of the Effects stolen or robbed as aforesaid, shall be returned within three Days after the Publication hereof, to *John Hislop* Store-keeper to the City of *Edinburgh*, no Questions shall be asked at the Persons so returning them: But if any of these stolen or robbed Effects shall hereafter be discovered, the Person or Persons in whose Custody the same shall be found, shall be punished with the utmost Rigour. And for the more effectual detecting of the Robbers, Stealers, or Receivers of the Effects aforesaid, we hereby promise a Reward of Five Pounds *Sterling*, to be paid by Our Secretary, upon the Conviction of each Offender.

Given at Our Palace of Holy-rood-House, the 28th Day of October 1745.

By His Highness's Command,

JO. MURRAY.

By His Royal Highness the Prince-Regent,

THESE are requiring all the Heriots and Proprietors of Land within the County of *Mid-Lothian*, to repair to our Secretary's Office at *Holy-rood-house*, betwixt and *Friday* next, and pay all the Cess or Land-Tax due by them at and preceding *Michaelmas* last; and for ascertaining their said Cess, they are to bring with them their last Receipt or Receipts, which is to be the Rule for their Payment: Certifying hereby, that if punctual Obedience is not given to this Order, military Execution shall be forthwith thereafter ordered against the Goods and Effects of the Transgressors.

Holy-rood-house
28th October 1745.

By his Highness's Command,
JO. MURRAY.

CHARLES Prince of Wales, Regent of the Kingdoms of England, Scotland, France and Ireland, and the Dominions thereto belonging.

BEING come to recover the King Our Father's just Rights, for which We are arrived with all His Authority, we are sorry to find that you should presume to obstruct

obstruct Our Passage. We therefore, to avoid the Effusion of English Blood, hereby require you to open your Gates, and let us enter, as we desire, in a peaceable Manner, which if you do, we shall take Care to preserve you from any Insult, and set an Example to all England of the Exactness with which we intend to fulfil the King Our Father's Declarations and Our own. But, if you shall refuse us Entrance, we are fully resolved to force it by such Means as Providence has put into Our Hands; and then it will not perhaps be in Our Power to prevent the dreadful Consequences which usually attend a Town's being taken by Assault. Consider seriously of this, and let me have your Answer within the Space of two Hours; for we shall take any farther Delay as a peremptory Refusal, and take Our Measures accordingly,

By his Highness's Command,

JO. MURRAY.

To the Mayor of Carlisle.

THE SPEECH of the Elector of Hanover, to the Parliament met at Westminster, on Thursday the Seventeenth Day of October, 1745.

My Lords, and Gentlemen,—The open and unnatural Rebellion, which has broke out, and is still continuing in Scotland, has obliged me to call you together sooner than I intended; and I shall say nothing before you at present, but what immediately relates to Our Security at Home, reserving all other Considerations to a farther Opportunity. So wicked and daring an Attempt, in favour of a Popish Pretender to my Crown, headed by his Eldest Son, carried on by Numbers of Traiterous and Desperate Persons within the Kingdom, and encouraged by my Enemies Abroad, requires the immediate Advice, and Assistance of my Parliament to suppress and extinguish it. The Duty and Affection for me, and my Government, and the vigilant and zealous Care for the Safety of the Nation, which have with so much Unanimity been shown by my faithful Subjects, give me the firmest Assurance, that you are met together resolved to act with a Spirit becoming

becoming a Time of Common Danger, and with such Vigor, as will end in the Confusion of all Those, who have engaged in, or fomented this Rebellion.

I have, throughout the whole Course of my Reign, made the Laws of the Land the Rule of my Government, and the Preservation of the Constitution in Church and State, and the Rights of my People, the main End and Aim of all my Actions. It is therefore the more astonishing; that any of my Protestant Subjects, who have known and enjoyed the Benefits resulting from thence, and have heard of the imminent Danger these Kingdoms were wondrously delivered from, by the happy Revolution, should by any Arts and Management be deluded into Measures, that must, at once, destroy their Religion and Liberties, introduce Popery and Arbitrary Power; and subject them to a *foreign Yoke*.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

I rely on your Affection to me, and your Care and Concerns for Our Common Safety, to grant me such a Supply, as may enable me entirely to extinguish this Rebellion, effectually to discourage any foreign Power from assisting the Rebels; and to restore the Peace of the Kingdom; for which Purpose I will order proper Estimates to be laid before you. Amongst the many ill Consequences of this wicked Attempt, the extraordinary Burthen, which it must bring upon my faithful Subjects, very sensibly affects me. But let those answer for it, whose Treason has occasioned it; and my People be convinced what they owe to those Disturbers of Our Peace, who are endeavouring to make this Kingdom a Scene of Blood and Confusion.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

The many evident Proofs this Parliament has given of their Duty, Fidelity, and Affection to me, and of their steady Adherence to the present happy Establishment, and the true Interest of their Country, make me repose myself entirely on the Zeal and Vigour of your Proceedings and Resolutions. I am confident you will act like Men, who consider that every Thing dear and valuable to them is attacked; and I question not, but, by the Blessing of GOD, we shall, in a short Time, see this Rebellion

Rebellion end, not only in restoring the Tranquillity of my Government, but in procuring greater Strength to that excellent Constitution, which it was designed to subvert. The Maxims of this Constitution shall ever be the Rules of my Conduct. The Interest of me, and my People, is always the same, and inseparable. In this Common Interest let us unite; and all those, who shall heartily and vigorously exert themselves in this Just and National Cause, may always depend on my Protection and Favour.

OBSERVATIONS *on the foregoing Speech.*

TH^O the present War between the King and the Duke of *Hanover* be most unjustly styled a *Rebellion*, no Man will deny it to be *open*; but sure nothing can be more ridiculous and absurd than to call it either *wicked* or *unnatural*. Is any Thing less wicked or unnatural than for a Prince, most unjustly deprived of his Birth-right, to endeavour to recover it by Force of Arms? Is it wicked or unnatural for those who are sensible of the Wrong done to the *Royal Family*, under whose Favour and Protection they have so long flourished, and acquired their Titles and Estates, to endeavour to assist that same *Royal Family* in so lawful a Claim? And is not this the Case of the greatest Part of the Nobility and Gentry of the whole Island? Have not all their Predecessors acknowledged the Title of *STUARTS*, and sworn over and over to maintain it? This Motive indeed regards great Numbers, and ought to be seriously considered by all those that have any Sparks of Honour remaining; but the next regards all the Inhabitants of what Rank or Degree soever. Is any Thing more natural, than for an oppressed People to endeavour to throw off a Yoke that galls them to the Quick, and to rid themselves of a foreign and illegal Government, under which they have so long groaned to no Purpose?

What the common *Danger* spoken of is, let the Elector make out. That he is in Danger of losing a Crown to which he has no Right, is not to be disputed. But what has any Man else to fear? It is an every Subject's Power to preserve his Religion, Life, Liberty and Estate. Neither the King nor Prince intends to deprive any Man of these:

these: Their *Declarations* are full on the Subject; and when Success crowns their Arms, it will be as little their Interest as it is their Inclination to break their Word.

The Elector asserts, that he has, throughout the whole Course of his Reign, made the Laws of the Land the Rule of his Government; but he had spoken more properly, had he said, that not only he himself, but his Predecessor before him, had, by the Help of the most barefaced Corruption, made the Laws of the Land to square with their Government. Had it been such as the Elector here describes it, it would scarce have been in the Power of one Man, how bold and enterprising soever, to shake the Foundation of his Throne.

If the Septennial and Riot Acts, the South Sea, Charitable Corporation and Excise Schemes, the open and unnatural Venality and Corruption of Parliaments, the frequent Wars, Expeditions and ignominious Treaties about *Brunn* and *Verden*, the Numbers of foreign Troops, particularly the *Hanoverians* taken into *English* Pay, the Usage the *British* Troops have since met with, and the immense Load of Debts contracted for such Purposes, were all designed for the Good of *Great Britain*, it might be wondered that the Nation should be weary of so wise and fatherly an Administration. But if the contrary be true to a Demonstration, what Wonder is it, that those who are no longer able to bear so much Oppression, should endeavour to find a Remedy for it, when so fair an Opportunity is offered them?

There are few indeed among us, but have heard of the famous *Revolution* which happened in the Year 1688: But all those who are acquainted with any Thing more than the bare Name of it, must know that it was, as to the Generality of these Nations, the Effect of Chance and Surprise, and not of any previous Deliberation. Not one in an hundred of those who then called over the Prince of *Orange*, ever dream'd of dethroning the King, much less of banishing the Royal Family, to make room for Strangers. The Ambition of an unnatural Nephew and Son-in-law, rendered him an *Usurper*, after he had entered the Kingdom as a *Deliverer*. By his rough and inhuman Usage, he first drove away the King, whose Errors he pretended to redress; then he imprisoned and forced

forced him a second Time to make his Escape: After this he called a *Convention*, an Assembly utterly unknown to the *English* Laws and Constitution. These People declared the King had *abdicated*, though he retired only to preserve his Life and Liberty, when in imminent Danger. From hence they proceeded to give the Crown to the Prince of *Orange*, without any Regard to the Rights of an Infant Prince, to whose Charge it was indeed unnatural to impute any Fault, unless it were one, to be born among us: And his Highness with equal Generosity, as well as Authority, made them a *Parliament*: Lo the Ground-work of the happy Revolution! to patch up which, such immense Quantities of Blood and Treasure have been since expended, and which it seems cannot be supported without *foreign Armies*, called over every now and then to maintain the Rights of a free People, who either cannot or will not fight for themselves, or when they offer it, are not to be trusted.

But why the Gentlemen of the House of Commons, should from hence see Occasion to *increase* the usual Expenses, is hard to conceive. Are all the others to be still continued, and foreign Prize-fighters to be maintained abroad as well as at home? Are the Wants of the Queen of *Hungary*, now Empress, still to be supplied, and is *English* Blood and Treasure to be lavished in Quarters they have nothing to do with? Is this the Tenderness of a Father to his good Subjects, whilst he calls for Vengeance on the Heads of those, who have but too much Reason to be weary of being so?

A LETTER to a GENTLEMAN in England, from
one in the PRINCE's Army.

S I R,

IT would give a very sensible Mortification to the Gentlemen in this Kingdom, who have joined the Prince's Army, if they could suppose that any Person in *England* of your Integrity and good Sense, could give Credit to the unjust and calumnious Representations of their Intentions, which are printed in the daily Papers that come from your Kingdom, as if their Undertaking was to overthrow the Rights and Privileges of their Fellow-Subjects in *Britain* and *Ireland*, or to subvert the Protestant Religion in these Kingdoms. That

That the present Tools of the Administration, who have fattened themselves on the Spoils of the Publick, should use their utmost Art to represent them in that Light to the People, and that the credulous Multitude should be alarm'd with the daily Reproaches which are founded in their Ears, is nothing to be wonder'd at; but they cannot imagine that any Man of sober thinking can be carried away with such false and thread-bare Assertions. As their Views are no other than the restoring the injured Royal Family, and delivering their Country from the Hardships of a foreign Yoke, they see not upon what Ground they should be looked on as Enemies of their Constitution. Their Rightful and Native Sovereign has no Interest different from that of his People, nor will have any Temptation to support himself by Standing Armies and Venal Parliaments, by which the Liberties of the People has been insensibly undermined, and the Nation on the Point of being reduced to the Condition of a Province.

To say nothing of the Prince's amiable Qualities, you have his publick Declarations, in the strongest Terms, That he will preserve to his Subjects all their Rights and Privileges entire; and it is to second these his just Views that we follow him into your Kingdom, in order to rescue the Three Nations (which make but one People) from the Hardships they have so long groan'd under, and which are encreasing every Day; and we doubt not to find among you all true Lovers of their Country, ready to concur with us in so just and necessary an Enterprise.

Judge, Sir, of the Necessity, as well as Justice of the Enterprise, by considering the many Grievances and Corruptions so well known, and so often insisted on in a thousand Speeches and Pamphlets, to which no solid Answer has been made. The Words, *Papery* and *Slavery* *French* and *Spanish* Tyranny, are indeed frequently employed to frighten unthinking People, and silence the most necessary Enquiries: But, does any Man of Sense now believe that the ancient Royal Family will ever make an Attempt on the Religion and Liberties of their Subjects, when they must see so evidently that the Strength and Security of their Government depends wholly on the Affections of their People; and that no
King

King can sit easy on the *British* Throne, after the Hearts of his Subjects are alienated from him, by the arbitrary Measures he pursues? Does any Man of Sense believe that either *France* or *Spain* have the least Concern for extending the Communion of the Church of *Rome* among their Neighbours, though they are zealous to allow no Dissenters from it within their own Dominions, for the Security of their own Government? Will Charity oblige us to believe that the Family of *Hanover*, and the Ministers and Tools of their Government, have any other Meaning in the Words, *Protestant Religion*, *Papery* and *Slavery*, &c. but to excite the Zeal of weak Minds, and engage them in their Quarrels against every Enterprise that may be devised for delivering the Nation out of the wretched State into which their Administration has thrown it? Or, will Charity oblige us to believe that the Right Reverend Bishop of *Hereford* has the Concerns of Religion at Heart, when he profanes the Sacred Writ in so scandalous a Manner, in his Letter to the Clergy of his Diocese, where he addresses them in behalf of the present Establishment with the Words of *St. Paul*, *To stand fast in the Liberty wherewith Christ hath made you free*, &c. But such Abuses of Scripture, and every Thing sacred, is no more than might be expected from Men, who rise to Ecclesiastical Dignities by the most shameful Prostitution of their Votes and Service to the vilest Measures of a corrupt Ministry.

On the other hand, what Answers are given to those loud Complaints which have long been made on the following Articles, *viz.* The Money sunk into the Electorate of *Hanover*, the exorbitant Taxes, the Decay of Trade, the Increase of the National Debts, the sacrificing the Lives of the Subjects in Quarrels the Nation has nothing to do with, the prostituting the Strength and Glory of *Britain* to the Interests of that pitiful Electorate, the Danger of a Military Government, the Bribery in Elections, the Corruption of the Members after they are chosen; and, which is still worse, the general Corruption, which like an epidemical Evil, has been diffused among all Ranks, by the Practices and Examples of a corrupted and corrupting Ministry?

Can any true Lover of his Country consider seriously the Justice and Importance of these Complaints, and
not

not be convinced the Necessity is at least as strong, now as in 1688, to make a bold Attempt to save a sinking Nation from impending Ruin?

I would not wish, Sir, to follow the Example of our Enemies, who stick at nothing that may throw a Reproach on our Design and our Conduct. To answer one Lye with another, might do well enough for the Populace: But as this Letter is only for you, and such as judge like you, my Labour will be so much the shorter.

I shall not need to tell you, that the Prince's Army is not composed of *wild and desperate Russians*, as a Right Reverend Archbishop has lately term'd them, but of some of the ancientest Nobility and Gentry, and others of equal Probity and Merit, however small their Fortunes may be, and which they did not chuse to augment at the Expence and Ruin of their Country. Along with these are the *Highland Clans*; a People indeed hardy and courageous to an extraordinary Degree, and at the same time so much under Obedience to their Chieftains (Men generally of the greatest Humanity and Honour, and several of them of the politest Education Europe can afford) that there is perhaps less Violence and Rapine committed by them than in the most regular and best disciplin'd Troops.

This being the State of our Army, and these the Considerations and the Motives that have induced the Gentlemen of the Northern Parts of the Isle to take up Arms, I will take the Liberty to affirm, that the Appearances for us are fair, and I have a particular Pleasure in thinking that my Word will pass with you as well as most Men. There are Times in which a Man must put some Value upon himself, and I crave the Honour of being believed by you in any Thing I assert: You see in arguing a little with your Right Reverend Divines, I have not answered *Railing with Railing*. Had I call'd the English Clergy, *The Sons of Sloth and Luxury*, as they have call'd us, *The Sons of Rapine and Violence*, it would have sounded well enough, but I should think it very unjust to involve a whole Society of Men, from the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, down to the meanest Curate, in one general Accusation. Among the Clergy there are worthy Men, and these are safe from any Aspersions that must justly fall on others of contrary Dispositions and Practi-

In fine, Sir, we look upon *Englishmen* as our Brethren, and shall ever esteem those among them who are of Honour and Probity. Let them not therefore be afraid of us, since our Intentions will ever be united with theirs in rescuing the Country from a foreign Yoke, and redressing the Grievances which the Inhabitants in general have suffered.

I have omitted an Infinity of Things that might have been brought to justify our Undertaking, by shewing the Hardships the Royal Family has undergone (together with the Country) in such a long Tract of Years, the Barbarity of setting a Price on the King's Head and his Son's; but I was unwilling to insist long on such Things as must be shocking to any Person of common Humanity, especially one who has so great an Abhorrence of all Injustice and Cruelty.

I might have enlarged on the Qualifications of the Prince. I wish all *England* could see him. He has the Quality which every Heroe has not, his Readiness to yield to good Advice. I might have mention'd the Boldness of his Attempt in landing in the *Hy-Bras* with only six or seven Attendants: The surprising Success he has had since that Time, could have swelled my Letter to a large Size. I hope we shall soon meet in *England*, and I am ever,

S I R,

Yours, &c.

THE DECLARATION and ADVISORY LETTER
of such of the Nobility, Gentry, and Free-born Subjects
of His Majesty, as under the auspicious Conduct of His
Royal Highness CHARLES Prince of Wales, Steward
of Scotland, &c. have taken up Arms, in support of the
Cause of their King and Country.

Unto those who have not as yet declared their Approbation of this Enterprize, and unto such as have or may hereafter appear in Arms against it,
Countrymen and Fellow-Subjects,

IT is with Abundance of Regret, and not without Indignation, that we daily hear and see this Our Undertaking, which in Glory and in Disinterestedness may vie with any to be met with, either in ancient or modern History,

History, traduced, misrepresented and reviled in those false Addresss and Associations made to and in favour of the Elector of *Hannover*, by those very Bishops of the Church of *England*, who, for so many Years have contributed their utmost Endeavours to abett and support every Measure the most unpopular, pernicious and hurtful that the worst of Ministers, be he of what Party he would, could ever devise for the undoing of these Nations.

Is it from such Patterns of Virtue and Piety, that the Nation now must take the Alarm? Are we by these old Bugbears of *Papery*, *Slavery*, and *Tyranny*, for ever to be hindered from pursuing our only true Interest? Or, is the groundless Fear of an imaginary Evil to prevent Our shaking off the heavy Yoke we daily feel.

What further Security, in the Name of GOD, can a People desire for the Enjoyment of their Ecclesiastical Rights? Have not both the King and Prince Regent sworn in the most solemn Manner to maintain the Protestant Religion throughout His Majesty's Dominions? Nay more, have they not promised to pass any Law which shall be thought necessary for the further Security of it? Are we not Protestants who now address you? And is it not by the Strength of a Protestant Army that we must mount the Throne? Can any Man, or Number of Men, persuade you, that we who are your Brethren, born in the same Island, and who have the same Interest, do not love ourselves, our Religion, Laws and Liberties as well as you do?

What further Security can the Nature of the Thing admit of? You have your Prince's Promises, and here you have laid before you the Sentiments of his Army; who having thankfully accepted of them, are determined and resolved to set their Country at Liberty, by establishing that glorious Plan which has been freely offered to us by the only rightful Prince of the *British Nations*: And this must be done before we sheath our Swords.

Our Enemies have represented us as Men of low Birth, and of desperate Fortunes. — We who are now in Arms, are, for the greatest Part, of the most ancient Families of this Island, whose Forefathers asserted the Liberties of their Country, long, long before the Names of many of our Declainers were ever heard of. Our Blood

is good, and that our Actions shall make appear. If our Fortunes be not great, our Virtue has kept them low; and desperate we may be truly called; for we are determined to conquer or die.

The Justice therefore of the Cause we now appear for, the Interest of the Nation which we support and pursue, and the glorious Character of our Royal Leader, may each by itself, or all together, abundantly convince the Nation, that now at last there appears an happy and unforeseen Opportunity of acquiring all these Blessings which a distressed Nation has been so long wishing for in vain.

This golden Opportunity we have laid hold of; and in Justice to ourselves and Fellow-Subjects, are obliged then to apprise them of the Uprightness of our Intentions, in carrying into Execution a Scheme calculated and adapted to those Principles of Liberty, which the true Lovers of their Country have been polishing and refining for these many Years past.

Perhaps you may find Fault that you were not apprised of this Undertaking. No more were we. GOD has conducted, the Prince of Wales has executed; and we are hereby in Possession of Scotland, and victorious over one of the Elector's Armies, which nothing could have saved from total Destruction, but the Authority and Mercy of a young Conqueror, possess of all the shining Virtues which can adorn a Throne, and who may challenge the keenest Enemy of his Royal Family to impute to him a Vice which can blacken the Character of a Prince. Compare his Clemency towards all the Prisoners and wounded, at the Battle of Glenshir, with the Executions, Imprisonments and Banishments exercised by the German Family after their Success at Prague in the Year 1745, and your Affections will tell you, who is the true Father of the People.

We have hitherto only spoke to your Interests; when his Royal Highness comes himself amongst you, let his Appearance, his Moderation, his Affability, his Tenderness and Affection for those he can truly call his Countrymen, speak to your Passions; then you, who, at the Instigation of your Enemies, are now arming for the Defence, as you imagine, of your respective Commands, will be able to judge, from whom you will have the best Reason to expect Protection. Thus far we can take up-

Manifesto's to his Subjects upon this Occasion: We have abundantly explained our own Motives for now appearing in Arms, and would willingly use a little serious Exposition with you, Gentlemen, who intend to oppose us.

What then, in the Name of GOD, do you propose to yourselves? Is it also the Interest of Great Britain and Ireland? Or, is it the Support of the Elector of Hanover's Family in the Succession to the Crown of these Realms? If your Armaments proceed from the first of these Motives, tell us what a Prince can do more to make you a free and happy People? What Security can you have more than his Word, and his Army's Guarantee, untill the Nation shall have Time abundantly to secure themselves by Parliament?

If you be satisfied with the Promises made you and the Security of the Performance, do you disapprove of this Method of bringing about the Execution by Force of Arms? If you do, be so good as suggest another equally efficacious.

That by Parliament indeed, would have been universally the most acceptable; but we cannot be so indulgent as to remain in eternal Bondage; unless a Parliament, composed of Hurlers, should set us at Liberty; nor have we any Hope, that the Elector will give himself up that pecuniary Influence, by which alone he is carried over the Bellies of the Nation, every destructive Measure.

On the other Hand, if the Dispute is to be, whether the Stuart or Hanoverian Family shall reign over Great Britain, without Reference to the Interest of the Nation, we need use no other Argument than the Sword with which we shall oppose us upon that Principle.

To conclude, we desire to lay this important Question before you in a new Light. Suppose, for it is only a Supposition, that this dreadful and unnatural Rebellion, as you are taught to call it, should be extinguished and quelled, and every Man concerned in it executed on a Scaffold: Your Joy, no Doubt, would be very great upon so glorious an Event; your Ancestors would then be turned into Thanksgivings; your Parliament would meet and cloath your beloved Sovereign with new Raiment; your standing Army, which has hitherto been

tion I was capable of, and with that teachable Disposition with which the Faithful ought to listen to the Admonitions of such spiritual Guides as do not claim implicit Faith and blind Obedience. As this is, I hope, the Case with you; and as the Nature and Design of your high Office makes you 'an Instructor of the Ignorant, and a Helper of the Joy (though it gives you no Dominion over our Faith) of Christians,' your Grace will forgive me to lay before you some of the Difficulties which occurred to me upon reading that Paper: Difficulties that must be removed e'er I can with Safety to my Soul, enter into the Association proposed: For I am convinced, That *whatever is not done in Faith* (or a full Persuasion of the Lawfulness of what we do) *is Sin*; and that Bonds and Combinations of such Importance ought to be entered into very advisedly, and (as good Men come to the highest Sacrament, that of Christ's Body and Blood) with a firm Trust in GOD's Mercy, and with a quiet Conscience. And therefore it is, that I apply to your Grace, as the fittest Person, to quiet those Doubts and Scruples you have awakened.

I am not unacquainted with the Character you have acquired by your Learning and other Endowments; nor with that awful Regard which is due to your Place and Dignity. I would not willingly fall short in the Respects due to either; and therefore, if this Letter is found written with less Ceremony than you are accustomed to meet with, from People below your own Rank, I beg your Grace will ascribe it to my Zeal for Truth, and for the Honour of the Church of England, which I cannot see affronted and abused by her own Members, of what Order soever, without just Concern, and even some Mixture of Indignation.

From the Paper before me, I humbly conceive, your Grace has not been duly informed of some Facts you have ventured to affirm. You have shewed a Disposition to renounce and give up some of the distinguishing Doctrines of the Church over which you preside; and which you have sworn to maintain: And indeed, throughout the Whole of your pathetic Extortation, there appears more of the Soldier, than of the Bishop; more of the Spirit of *Eli*, than of Jesus Christ.

I was

I was sorry to find your Grace's Temper so soon ruffled, and your Zeal getting so much the Ascendant of your Charity. *The Wrath of Men worketh not the Righteousness of God*; and yet you are not got beyond the third Paragraph of your Discourse, when you are very angry with the Scots Army, whom (in your Passion) you represent as a Set of wild and desperate Russians. A hard Name, intended, no doubt, to convey into your Audience a very unfavourable Idea of those Men, and to strike the utmost Abhorrence. Sure, your Grace has not known, that the best Blood of Scotland is in that Army; and that many of the Nobility and Gentlemen of that Kingdom (as illustrious by their many Virtues as by their Birth and Quality) have judged it their Duty to attend that Standard, or you would not have branded them with such Terms of Reproach and Ignominy. I must, therefore, suppose, your Grace had done in view but *Highlanders*, when you gave that bad Character: And even to them it will not apply: If you had represented them as Men bold, hardy, and enterprising, accustomed to Hardship and Fatigue, fearless of Danger, under strong Conviction of the Justice of their Cause, and resolved to conquer, or die in the Attempt, you had done them Justice; but to scold them as Rascals, and Russians, was not fair Dealing, either with respect to them or your Audience. If my Information is just, as I have Reason to think it is, they are Men very different from what you would have us believe them. If the Glens Men could march close by the Earl of Stair's House, without hurting a Chicken, even where they had Ground for all the Repentment which the Remembrance of a bloody Massacre could inspire; if there has scarce one of that Army been seen drunk, or heard to swear an Oath; if, before the late Action, while General Cope's Troops were blaspheming, the *Highlanders* were devoutly sending up their Prayers to GOD, for his Direction and Assistance; and, after the Action, they returned their Thanks to Heaven, ascribing all the Glory of a complete Victory to the great GOD of Battles, to whom they acknowledged it due: If all this is true, as I am well assured it is, your Grace had better spare those Terms of Reproach. At any Rate, my Lord, Scolding does not seem the proper Language of the Clergy: Nor should such Words come from an Archbishop.

and those who are the Universal Bishop, and Head of the Church, should his Betrayal with the just Compellation of Primas, and if the Angels of the Churches would copy from the Angels in Heaven, your Grace might have learnt better Temper and greater Decency from St. Michael, who durst not bring a railing Accusation even against the Devil.

But, to pass this, as only a Failure in the Decorum becoming your exalted Station, your next Paragraph presents us with something worse; no less than a glaring Departure from Truth and common Honesty. That your Grace tells us of a certain Evidence which every Day opens more and more, that these Commissions in the North, are but Part of a great Plan concerted for our Ruin; and that they have begun under the Countenance, and will be supported by the Forces of France and Spain. The shortest and most satisfying Answer to this Charge, will be, to give you the Testimony of those who must be allowed to know better than you the true Springs of this Undertaking, and what Encouragement they have from foreign Powers; and whose Authority must be acknowledged not inferior to any your Grace. Even your Grace will not deny, that the Word of a Prince is equal to that of a Bishop. In a Declaration of the Intention of his Royal Highness, given at his Palace of St. James the 20th Instant, after he had solemnly promised, before Almighty GOD, upon the Faith of a Christian, and the Honour of a Prince, to maintain the Religion, Laws and Liberties of his People; not to impose upon any a Religion which they desire not to receive; them all in the Establishment of that which are respectively at present established amongst them, either in England, Scotland, or Ireland; ever to refer the Consideration of the National Debt (the Contract under an unlawful Government) to the Representatives of the Nation; and in general, to refuse nothing that a Free Parliament can offer for the Security of the Religion, Laws and Liberties of his People. After all this, he adds a Paragraph, which I shall transcribe verbatim, as the present Paper may not yet have come into your Grace's Hands.

The Fears of the Nation from the Powers of France and Spain appear still more vain and groundless. My

Expedition was undertaken unsupported by either; but indeed, when I see a foreign Force brought by my Enemies against me, and when I hear of Dutch, Danish, Russian and Swiss, the Elector of Hesse's Alliance, being called over to protect his Government against the King's Subjects, is it not high Time for the King my Father to accept also of the Assistance of those who are able, and who have engaged to support him? But, will the World, or any one Man of Sense in it, infer from thence, that he inclines to be a Tributary Prince, rather than an Independent Monarch? Who has the better Chance to be independent on foreign Powers? He who, with the Aid of his own Subjects, can wrest the Government out of the Hands of an Intruder? Or he who cannot, without Assistance from abroad, support his Government, though established by all the Civil Power, and secured by a strong Military Force, against the undisciplined Part of those he has ruled over so many Years? Let him, if he pleases, try the Experiment: Let him send off his foreign Hangers-on, and put the whole upon the Issue of a Battle: I will trust only to the King my Father's Subjects, who were or shall be engaged in mine and their Country's Cause. But, notwithstanding all the Opposition he can make, I still trust in the Justice of my Cause, the Value of my Towns, and the Assistance of the Almighty, to bring me home safe to a glorious Issue. When your Council has considered this Declaration of a Prince, with what you have ventured to bring forth, and balanced the Odds due to either Side, I dare say, you'll be ashamed of so hasty an Affirmation, and of so bold an Attempt to impose upon the Credulity, and alarm the Fears of your People, by your own vain Conjectures, and groundless Assertions, if I may call them by so soft a Name. I dare be bold to say, I love the Religion, Laws and Liberties of my Country, as sincerely as any Man in it can do; but then, I think these are too sacred to be maintained by *all Means*. *Tu es factus viri* Job xiii. 7. Nor can I (without some *Violence*) forbear repeating the Psalmist's Words: *Let the Lord be true to his Saints, which cruelly oppresseth and despiseth the Righteous.*

employed in foreign Affairs, which would have done
 Concern, or laid out in the Purchase of Bribes and Favour,
 and in the Aggrandizement of Illustrious, have these
 done

This gave me a Specimen of your Grace's Vanity, and strict Regard to Truth; but I did not begin to suspect your Prudence, till I came to your fifth Paragraph, wherein (to my great Surprise) you have the Confidence to bring forth a Number of Facts, which every Man that heard you knew to be false, and which had been often and solemnly disputed and denied by some of them in Parliament, and by many more out of it. Prithier, my Lord, is *Contrary* so much better than *True*, that your Appetite for the single Ecclesiastical Dignity higher than what you now possess, has made you forget the Virtue and Character of a Churchman? Was you in Jest or Earnest, when you insulted the common Sense, and universal Feeling of the Nation, by saying, 'We are now blessed with the mild Administration of a just and Protestant King, who is of so strict an Adherence to the Laws of our Country, that not an Instance can be pointed out, during his whole Reign, wherein he made the least Attempt upon the Liberty, Property, or Religion of a single Person.' My good GOD deliver my Soul from lying Lips, and from a deceitful Tongue. My Lord, I am not accustomed to *despise Dominion, or speak Evil of Dominion*. Though I am convinced in my Conscience, the reigning Prince has no good Right to the Throne he sits on; yet I consider him as a Gentleman, a Prince, a Relation of our true and natural King (tho' very distant, more than fifty Removes from being the nearest in Blood to the Crown); and therefore would not have chosen to use Freedoms with his Character, nor to have brought forth unfavourable Truths of his Administration, if you had not forced me to it.

But prithier, my Lord, did the Excise Scheme, the Number and Rigour of Penal Laws and Standing Armies, the Swarms of Placemen and Pensioners, and the Venality of Parliaments, threaten no Danger to the Liberty of the Nation? Did the Management of the Churchable Corporation (whereby the Partner of his Bed was enriched) do no harm to the Property of any Individual? Does the immoderate Increase of the National Debts and Taxes, lavished away to support useless Fleets and Armies, employed in foreign Quarrels wherein Britain has no Concern, or laid out in the Purchase of *Bramen* and *Versailles*, and in the Aggrandisement of *Hanover*; have these

done

done no Hurt to the Property and Prosperity, to the Ho-
 nour and Trade of the Nation? And as for Religion, I
 think I may appeal to your Grace, who ought to know
 more of it than I do, whether it be at present in a thri-
 ving Condition, either as to the Realities, or bare Pro-
 fession of it? Whether Deism and Infidelity, Luxury
 and Perjury, and Profaneness of all Sorts, have not grown
 to an enormous Height, and found not only Impunity,
 but Encouragement from this *mild Administration*? Whe-
 ther the most sacred Offices, and highest Dignities in
 the Church have not been set to Sale; or bestowed more
 with respect to Party-Interest, than to real Merit and
 Fidelity? Whether, to offer but one Instance out of many,
 your Brother of *Winchester* does not well deserve some-
 thing else than the first Benefice in *England*, when, by
 his *Plain Account of the Sacrament*, and his *Address of*
Submission to Sovereign Powers, he has attempted to bur-
 lesque the most sacred Institution of Christianity, and a
 distinguishing Doctrine of the Church? And, in short,
 I dare appeal to your Grace, if, in your Conscience and
 secret Thought, you are not convinced, that Religion in
Britain has suffered, and visibly declined, both as to its
 Power and Form; by that very Revolution which was
 pretended to be contrived for its Purity and Preservation?
 If these Things are so, with what Face could you tell
 your People, that no Attempt has been made upon their
 Liberties, Properties, or Religion? 'Tis true, you have
 expelled the Thing warily, and may hope to lie snug
 under the Shelter of an Equivocation; That no such At-
 tempts have been made upon the Liberty, &c. of any
single Person. But what then? If such Attempts have
 been made upon the whole Nation, does not that com-
 prehend, and must it not affect every Individual? Is he
 less guilty, who burns down a Forest, than he who lays
 his Ax to the Root of a single Tree? Perhaps your
 Grace may hope to save your Credit, by asserting the
 Ministry, and telling us gravely, it is the Law of *Eng-
 land*, That the King can do no wrong. Be it so, my Lord:
 But was not this the Law of *England* fifty-seven Years
 ago as well as now? And yet you know what happened
 then. *But one would have thought* of their modern Religion.
 In the remaining Parts of your Speech, you go on with
 great Fervour, and a Flow of Eloquence, to persuade
 your

your Flock to unite in common Measures, Affiliations, Contributions &c. for your Defence against this prodigious Ruin; and you generously undertake, that your Clergy shall distinguish themselves by their Ardour, Zeal, and Liberality, according to their Circumstances, on this important Occasion. But it is very remarkable, you have never once, in all this long Speech, recommended to your Clergy or People, Repentance and Humiliation, Fasting and Prayer, as proper Means of averting threatened Ruin. One would have expected some Mention of these from a Bishop's Chair, especially after so much Noise made about the Danger of Religion. Was it not as expedient to have had Recourse to the Divine Author of our holy Religion, for his Protection and Support, as to have put your Trust only in the Arm of Flesh? But your Grace was resolved to be consistent, and of a Piece, You had all along shewed more of the Peer than of the Prelate, and would not now mingle Characters. Or, perhaps you industriously avoid to touch this delicate Point, from a secret Conviction upon your Mind, that such Incense would be an Abomination to GOD, and such Prayers turn into Sin, and a Snare to you; and that the absolute Disposer of Empires and Kingdoms, the invincible Asserter of Truth and Right, would not accept the Humiliations, nor hear the Prayers offered for the Support of Usurpation and Rebellion, of Oppression and Violence.

But there is another Omission in your Performance, which I humbly think your People had Reason to take amiss, viz. That you labour to engage them in great Expence, and dangerous Affiliations, without any Attempt to satisfy them as to the Quarrel, or the Justice of the Cause, in which they were to venture their Lives, their Fortunes, and their Souls. Had this Speech come from a crafty Statesman, or a designing Tub-preacher; from *High Peters*, or a *Shestuary*, from a *Tindal* or a *Toland*, such Men as had no Hopes or Fears beyond this present World; to have rung the Chimes of *well Administered*, *excellent Constitution*, and *present happy Establishment*, was all that could be expected from Gentlemen of their modern Religion. But one would have thought a Christian should have gone deeper, and touched the

Point of Conscience; no doubtless you would, if you did not find it so warm as to burn your Fingers.

You had told us, indeed, in the Beginning of your Speech, that "the Pretender's Son is in Scotland." Had it not been worth while to examine what his Pretensions are? What if it should appear, upon summing up the Evidence, that the Laws of GOD and Nature, and the fundamental Laws and Constitution of England, give him Right to the Allegiance of those very People you have been striving up to oppose him? If this is the Case (as, I dare say, the best, and wisest, and greatest Part of the People of Britain are now convinced it is) then the unnatural Rebellion lies where you did not suppose it, and the Bishop must appear in a very odd Light, who employs his great Talents, and all the Influence of his Place, to support a guilty, ruinous Usurpation, and persuade the People he ought to lead on in the Ways of Truth and Duty, to eternal Rest and Happiness, to engage themselves in a damnable Treason and Parricide.

It is presumed your Grace will not dispute what is so generally believed, that Non-Resistance to Sovereign Powers has been the constant Doctrine of the Church of England ever since her happy Reformation from Popery. For Proof of this, it would be equally tedious and needless to refer your Grace to (what you are so well acquainted with) the Sermons and other Writings of those shining Lights of our Island, Doctors Overall, Pever, Hoper, Courtiside, Jewel, Hales, Bramhall, Andrews, Usher, Jackson, Sanderson, Hammond, Chillingworth, Barrow, Saurin, Stillingfleet, all from the excellent *Cromwell*, down to the late worthy and eminent Archbishop Sharp, and others your Predecessors in the See of York. But we may shorten this Argument, by appealing to an Authority you have already submitted to, and therefore must not dispute. Your Grace could not be raised to your present Dignity without subscribing to the Articles of the Church of England. In the 35th of these Articles it is affirmed, "That the Books of Homilies do contain a pious and wholesome Doctrine, and necessary for these Times." Is one of these Homilies (that of Rebellion) the Doctrine of Non-Resistance to Sovereign Powers is taught in Terms as full and strong as could possibly be devised. There we are told, "We must be subject for
" Con-

“Conscience sake, and not only for Wrath: That our
 “Obedience is due to our Princes, not only to the
 “wise, the good and gentle, but even to the forward,
 “to undiscern and evil Governors: And that, on no
 “Pretence whatsoever, we can resist, or rebel against
 “lawful Authority, as we will answer to GOD, and
 “under the Pain of Damnation.” And it is observ-
 “able, that, in the several Parts of that Homily, the Church
 often mentions the King under the Denominations of
 our *lawful* and *natural Prince*, as if (the one being con-
 “gratual of the other) she hereby meant to teach us, that
 the Crown of *England* is *hereditary*, and the Succession
 to it *lawful*; so that none who wear it can be our *lawful*
Prince too. *Miser* seems to have suggested this to the
 People of *Israel*, “That, as the King to be set over
 “them should not multiply Horses, nor Wives, nor
 “Silver and Gold; so he should be, not a Stranger,
 “but of their Brethren, and whom the Lord should
 “choose.” *Deut. xvii, 15, 16, 17.*

“That this is the true Meaning and Intendment of the
 “Church of *England*, is further evident from her Offices
 of the 30th of *January* and 29th of *May*, wherein all
 the Faithful are taught to acknowledge, before GOD,
 that King *Charles II.* even when in Exile, even when
 shorn and proscribed, “was the undoubted Heir of the
 “Crown, and that the Throne did of right belong to
 “him.” I dare say, your Grace could never read these
 Offices, without some secret Feeling of the Sufferings of
 the Royal Family in a periled Case, and a Conviction
 that they have met with hard Measure in being so long
 kept abroad.

“This may suffice to be said to you, as you are a Pro-
 “fite in the Church; if it were not to be tedious to your
 Grace, I should now address you as a Peer of the Realm,
 and beg you would reconsider the Laws of *England*; such
 Laws, I mean, as have been made by our Kings and Par-
 “liaments together. For I cannot admit those Statutes
 that have passed without Royal Authority (which is an
 essential Part of the Legislature) can have the Authority
 of Laws; nor will your Grace attempt to defend the
 old ridiculous Circle, of the Law’s making a King, and
 then the King’s giving a Sanction to the Law.

I might

I might refer your Grace to the Corporation act, (12. Car. II. cap. 12.) to the Militia act, (12. Car. II. cap. 3.) and to the Act of Uniformity, (25. Car. II. cap. 19.) by all which it is declared, That it is not lawful, upon any Pretence whatsoever, to take up Arms against the King, &c. But, to live Time, I shall only recommend to your Grace's serious Consideration, that Act (12. Car. II. cap. 30.) which is appointed to be read in all the Churches in England once every Year; whereby it is declared, That, by the undoubted and fundamental Laws of this Kingdom, neither the Peers of this Realm, nor the Commons, nor both together, in Parliament or out of Parliament, nor the People, collectively or representatively, nor any other Persons whatsoever, ever had, have, hath, or ought to have any coercive Power over the Person of the King of this Realm. Now, my Lord, I agree with your Grace, that the Constitution of the Government of England is the best in the World. But where shall we learn, or hope to find the true Constitution of England, if it is not in the Doctrines and Offices of the Church and the Laws of the Land? For to measure it by Times of Anarchy or Usurpation, is like judging of a Man's Health by feeling his Pulse in a Fever.

If Non-resistance is the Doctrine of the Church of England, and if the Doctrine is established on the Word of GOD, on express Precepts, and Examples in Holy Scripture (as this Church says it is), then in plain, it cannot vary with Times, and Circumstances, but will be much our Duty at the Revolution as it is now. If the Doctrines of the Church and the Laws of the Kingdom do concur to assure us, that Subjects must not take Arms, or rebel against their King, on any Pretence whatsoever, that the Crown of Britain is hereditary; and the Succession to it lineal: Then it is evident, to an ordinary Understanding, that the Revolution in 1688 was against all the Rules of our established Religion and Policy: And if it was faulty at first, the longer Continuance of it cannot mend the Matter; for it is an allow'd Maxim, *Quod ab initio est vitiosum, tractu temporis non convalescit.*

Upon the Whole, I cannot help thinking, your Grace is brought into a Difficulty, from which I wish you may extricate yourself in the best and safest Way. For either

the

the Throne of *England* is hereditary, or it is elective? Choose you, my Lord, which of the two. If it is hereditary, 'tis certain, the Prince who sits in it at present, has no Right; and that your Speech to your People was seditious, treasonable, and damnable; being meant to stir up an Opposition to the true and rightful Heir. If it is elective, and the free Gift of the People, then the Reasons which exist at present for a Change of Masters (arising from a long Course of Mal-Administration, and that inevitable Slavery and Ruin which must otherwise ensue) are as many and as strong now as ever they were at any Time since *England* was a Nation; and ought to determine you instantly to receive with cheerful Hearts, and open Arms, that glorious Prince who now claims it as his Due. Tho' he had not been born to govern us, he ought to be our Choice, as being the Person on Earth who bids fairest to make us a free and happy People.

I beg your Grace will not make light of this Address. The Subject is of the utmost Importance, and deserved to have fallen into better Hands. You and I are now advancing fast in Years, and must e'er long (and how soon, none of us can tell) make our Appearance before the great Judge of the World, to give a strict Account of what we have done in the Body. Let us not, therefore, be misled from the straight Paths of Justice and Truth, by any worldly Views or selfish Considerations whatsoever, but so acquit ourselves in our several Offices and Capacities as we may best answer at that awful Tribunal.

If you honour me with a Return, you may make it as publick as this, and it will come into the Hands of,

MY LORD,

Bury Chase,

Your Grace's most

Ob. 25. 1745.

faithful Son and Servant,

PHILIPPS.

H

Cory,

COPY. DECLARATION *and* **John Darnley**
Commander in chief of His most Christian Majesty's
Forces in Scotland: (Translated from the French)

WE *Lord* **JOHN DRUMMOND**, *Commander*
in chief of His most Christian Majesty's Forces in
Scotland, do hereby declare, That We are come to this
 Kingdom with written Orders, to make War against the
 King of England, Elector of *Hanover*, and all his Ad-
 herents: And that the positive Orders, We have from
 His most Christian Majesty, are to attack all His En-
 emies in this Kingdom, whom he has declared to be such,
 who will not immediately join and assist, us. *For* we will
 be in their Power, the Prince of *Wales*, Regent of *Scot-*
land, &c. his Alley, and whom he is refused, with the
 Concurrence of the King of *Spain*, to support in taking
 the Kingdoms of *Scotland*, *England* and *Ireland*: It would
 be, at the Expence of all the Money he is
 Master of. To which Kingdoms the Family of *Stuart*
 have the just and undisputable Title: And his most
 Christian Majesty's positive Orders are, That his En-
 emies should be used in this Kingdom in Proportion to
 the Harm they do, or intend to do his Royal Highness's
 Cause.

Glasgow at Montrose, the 2d December 1745.
Jo. Drummond.

COPY of a LETTER *from the Duke of Berwick, to the*
Duke of Fitz-James, dated from Green, August 2-
1744. N.S. Remains in his Royal Highness the Prince
of Wales, in the 14th Year of his Age; and is now come
to Scotland for our Deliverance from German Bondage.

DEAR BROTHER,
THE Siege of *Glasgow* is now over, *Washed* by **GOD**,
 and though a very short one, I suffered more, what
 it lasted, than in any Siege I have been heretofore present
 at.
 You may easily imagine the Uneasiness I talk of, were
 my Anxiety and Concern for the Person of **CHARLES**
Prince of Wales. The **KING** his Father sent him
 hither,

thither, under my Care, to witness the Siege: and last
 his Command on me, not only to direct him, but even
 to show him every Thing that merited his Attention;
 and, I must confess, that made me pass some as uneasy
 Moments as ever I met with from the crossdest Accident
 of my by-past Life. Just on his Arrival, I conducted
 him to the Trenches, where he shew'd not the least Sur-
 prise at the Enemies Fire, even when the Balls were
 hissing about his Ears. I was relieved, the Day follow-
 ing, from the Trenches; and, as the House I lodg'd in,
 was very much expos'd, the Enemy discharged, at once,
 five Pieces of Cannon against it; which made me move
 my Quarters. The PRINCE arriving a Moment af-
 ter, would, at my Rate, go into the House, tho' I did
 all I could to dissuade him from it, by representing to
 him the Danger he was exposing himself to, yet he staid
 in it a very considerable Time, with an undisturb'd
 Countenance, tho' the Walls had been pierced through
 with the Cannon Ball. In a Word, the PRINCE
 discover'd, That is Great Prince, when Nature has made
 out for Heroes, *Valor does not wait the Number of Years.*
 I am now, blest be GOD for it, rid of all my Trou-
 bles, and joyfully indulge myself in the Pleasure of be-
 ing the PRINCE adored by Officers and Soldiers.
 His Manner and Conversation are really bewitching;
 and you may say your Account, that were it otherwise,
 I would not have kept it a Secret from you. We set out
 for Naples in a Day or two, where I am pretty certain
 his ROYAL HIGHNESS will charm the Neapolitans,
 as much as he has done our Troops. The King of Na-
 ples, is much taken with his polite Behaviour; and there
 is not the least Necessity of suggesting to him what is ei-
 ther proper for him to do or say. I wish to GOD, that
 some of the greatest Sticklers in England against the Fa-
 mily of STEUARTS, had been Eye-Witnesses of
 this PRINCE's Resolution during that Siege, and I
 am firmly persuaded they would soon change their Way
 of Thinking. In his very Countenance, I discover
 something so happy, that prefigures to him the greatest Fe-
 licity. I flatter'd myself, that this particular Account
 would give you Pleasure: And, for my personal Con-
 cerns, I tell you I am in perfect good Health. Time
 will not allow me to say any more. I shall write you
 more

...the ... of ... in the ... of ...
 ... the ... of ... in the ... of ...
 ... the ... of ... in the ... of ...

EXCERPTS FROM THE LETTERS FROM THE CAMP
 ... the ... of ... in the ... of ...
 ... the ... of ... in the ... of ...

I can't express to you, how much our whole Army is
 charmed with **CH. A. R. L. E. S** Prince of Wales. No
 other was any Prince endowed with so much Vivacity, nor
 appeared more cheerful, in all the Attacks. He seemed
 been Master of his own Inclinations, he never would
 have quit the Trenches; and was overheard to say, That
 the Siege of Cambray was more pleasant to him, than
 any of the Operations at Rome. The whole Employment
 of his Grace the Duke of Berwick (under whose Direc-
 tion he was) was to hinder him from exposing himself
 too much; and, I assure you, it was not an easy Task.
 The **PRINCE** having gone towards a Place, where
 a Detachment from the whole Army went looking for
 him, and finding him, and mixing with the Soldiers,
 they were struck with Wonder and Astonishment, when
 they heard this young **PRINCE** speaking to each of
 them in their Turn, their own Language; in the Wal-
 loon to the Walloons; Spanish to the Spaniards; and Italian
 to the Italians; being perfect Master of these three Lan-
 guages. The whole Soldier flock'd about him, and disre-
 garding themselves, who should have the Honour of
 speaking a Word to him. It was really a delightful
 Spectacle to behold this young **PRINCE** amidst a
 Crowd of Soldiers, sporting and talking familiarly with
 them, being not one whit more puffed how to enter-
 tain them, than an Officer, who had spent most of his
 Time in Armies. I would have been very ready
 to conclude, that a young **PRINCE** was capable
 of so charming a Behaviour, can't fail of being adored
 both by Officers and Soldiers.

The Day after his Arrival he dined with the King of
 Sicily, who asked him, if he was not much fatigued
 with his Journey? I feel now no more Fatigue, (reply'd
 the young **PRINCE**) than I do when I was at the Siege of
 ... about two weeks.

Column, and quartered that Night in the Village West
 from Carlisle. The next Morning, being Saturday the 10th, Carlisle
 was blockaded on all Hands, and the Cannon were
 brought up, in order to raise a Battery that Night, but
 Intelligence being given, that General Wade was march-
 ing towards Carlisle, His Royal Highness went early on
 Monday the 11th, to Brimston, being seven Miles on the
 Road to Newcastle, in order to meet Marshal Wade's Ar-
 my, and give him battle: But, after waiting there two
 Days, and having certain Intelligence that the Troops
 near Newcastle declined coming forward, His Royal
 Highness ordered Carlisle to be again blockaded, which
 was done accordingly by Half of the Army on Wednes-
 day Night, being the 13th, whilst his Royal Highness
 continued with the other Half at Brimston, as the next
 day they went to attack the Enemy, but they ventured
 to attack Carlisle. The Trenches were opened that
 Night at about Midday, shot from the Walls of the Town
 about Midway betwixt the Bridge and Saint Peter, and
 thirteen Cannon were brought up, in order to batter the
 Town: but this was prevented by the Town's Capitula-
 ting on Thursday the 14th, and his Royal Highness's
 Troops took Possession of the Town and Castle on Friday
 Morning, after the Town got full Security for their Li-
 berty, &c. according to the Capitulation. During both
 Times that Carlisle was blockaded, there was but one
 Man killed, and one wounded. The Militia that served
 in Carlisle, all the Inhabitants of the City, as well as the
 Neighbourhood, can testify the exact Discipline of His
 Royal Highness's Army, who paid for every Thing. All
 the Soldiers were protected in the full Enjoyment of
 their Liberties and Properties. His Royal Highness, with his Army, halted at Carlisle
 and the Neighbourhood, till the 20th of November, which
 Day the Van marched to Penrith.

The 21st, the Van went to Skipton, and the main Body
 came to Penrith.

The 22d, the Van marched to Knaresborough, and the main
 Body halted at Penrith.

The 23d, the main Body came to Knaresborough.

The 24th, the Van marched to Lanchester, and the
 main Body halted at Knaresborough.

The 25th, the Van marched to *Prosser*, and the main Body to *Langdon*.

The 26th, the Van passed *Prosser*, and encamped at the Village on the other Side of the Bridge, and the main Body came to *Prosser*.

The 27th, the whole Army halted.

The 28th, marched to *Waggon*, and the Village near to it.

The 29th, all the Army marched to *Marblefield*, halted there the 30th.

The 1st, December, the Army marched to *Marblefield*.

The 2d, the Van marched to *Congdon* (within nine Miles of *Newcastle Under-Line*) where the main Body of the Duke of Cumberland's Army lay, from which a Detachment was sent towards *Newcastle* for Intelligence, and within three Miles of that Place, the said Detachment took Mr. *Wear* (or *War*) their principal Spy, Prisoner, and brought him to *Congdon*, upon which the Duke of Cumberland's Army retired to *Litchfield*. The Prince Regent having Intelligence of his Retreat from *Newcastle Under-Line*, marched for *Dorby* by *Alton*.

The 3d, the Van marched to *Alton* by *Leak*. The main Body met the 2d at *Marblefield*, and marched the 3d to *Leak*. And

The 4th, the whole Army went to *Dorby*, where they stayed all the 5th; and in a Council of War held in his Royal Highness's Presence, Dispatches of Importance being received, it was resolved to return to *Salisbury*; and the next Day, being the 6th, they returned to *Salisbury*.

The 7th, they marched to *Leak*, and on the 8th to *Marblefield*.

The 9th, the whole Army marched to *Marblefield*.

The 10th, they marched to *Prosser*, and the 11th, to *Prosser*, where they halted the 12th.

The 12th, marched to *Langdon*, halted the 13th; which Day a reconnoitring Party took two of the Duke of Cumberland's Men, called *Kangars*.

The 14th, marched to *Langdon*.

The 16th, the main Body of the Army was at *Stop*, but the Rear Guard were obliged to stop at a Farm four Miles from *Langdon*, by reason that a great many of the Carriages, and particularly the four-wheeled Waggon, in which was Part of the Ammunition, could not be forwarded.

needed instant of the Surgeons of the Hill, and Belonged to the Hill: But small Care being got next Day, and the Surgeons being called from the broken Waggon, they were that Night in Sleep, being the 17th, the small Body having gone to Paris that Day.

The 18th, the Earl's Guard joined the main Body at Paris in the Evening. They saw several Parties of the Enemy that Day, but upon the Approach of the Earl's Guard they always retired: The next, a considerable Body of Light-Horse formed upon the Road, in order to stop their Marching; but, upon some of the Highlanders charging their Flank, and running to attack them, they were cut in the Gallies, and drove that Horse could run before them, one of them only having been killed. After the Baggage was sent to Paris, a Squadron of Foot and some Horse, went thro' Lord Londonderry's Parks of London, thinking to find some of the Light-Horsemen's Horse, as he was Lord Lieutenant of the County: Accordingly some of them were seen at a Distance; but got off upon sight of the Highlanders: Some were found after them. At the same time, some Parties following the Parks, took a Running Footman of the Duke of Cambridge's, and another Person charged in Guard, who appeared to be an Officer; who informed that the Duke of Cambridge was within a Mile, with about 1000 Horse and Dragoons, besides Light-Horse and Militia; upon which Lord George Murray, who always commanded the Earl's Guard, took Possession of a Village called Gisors, being a Mile from Lord Londonderry's Parks, upon the Highway to, and two Miles short of Paris. By that Time the Enemy form'd upon an open Meir, facing Gisors, and within half Cannon shot; where they remained for a considerable Time: At last, about an Hour after Sun-set, they dismounted several of their Dragoons, who came to the Bottom of the Meir, and laid the Hedge and Hedges that were next to it. There was a pretty smart Fire on both Sides, for about half an Hour; but at last the Dragoons being very hot, a Battalion of Highlanders was ordered down from the Hill upon them, with Orders to drive them from their Post, but not to advance upon the Meir. Accordingly they went on with the greatest Alacrity and Ardour, and after killing two Hedges, drove them from the third, which was

the rest of all, and they remained in the same place, to their former Post. But owing to the late weather, having sent the Regiment back, and run up the River, we had a mill, which is the whole of our Side. How many of the Dragoons were killed, and wounded is uncertain; but by several Circumstances, such as Broad-Swords taken from the Dragoons, and the Report of the Wounded dressed at *Perth* next Day, must be less than a Hundred.

Night being come now on, both sides retired. The four Battalions of Highlanders joined the main Body at *Perth*, the next Day, being the 10th, the whole Army arrived at *Forbes*, where they left a Garrison; and the next, past the Water of *Est*, which was very high, about 10 o'clock in the Afternoon. All the Time the *Forbes* River appeared; what they met with near *Forbes* had dissipated them from too near an Approach of the Royal Highness's Army, which quartered in two different Columns that Night: the one with his Royal Highness at *Forbes*, and the other at *Blackfriars*.

It is certain, that by all Accidents, such as Deaths, by *Blackfriars* (of which 'tis believed there were more in one Day in General *Wade's* Army, than was in six Weeks in the Royal Highness's Army) and the *Forbes* (the next Day) in *Blackfriars* (which notwithstanding, the *Forbes* was able to do, could not be entirely prevented) and was not hard of work, that his Royal Highness's Army did not see any loss in the Expedition, including the *Forbes* at *Perth*. Upon the 11th, there was a March performed with more Order, and accompanied with greater Vigour and Resolution; which (next to the visible Protection of Almighty GOD) was owing to the *Blackfriars* given by his Royal Highness, who always marched on Foot at the Head of his Men.

BATTLE OF FALKIRK
 The 17th of July 1746. A small number of Dragoons, and a few Highlanders, were sent on to *Blackfriars*, and the rest of the Army was ordered to march on to *Blackfriars*, and the rest of the Army was ordered to march on to *Blackfriars*.

From the *Blackfriars* Army, *Edinburgh* Jan 20 1746. In the Morning came Advice to Town, That his Excellency Lieutenant-General *Hawley* came up with

the Rebels on Friday the 17th current. And as the following Account of the Action betwixt his Majesty's Forces and the Rebel Army, about a Mile to the Westward of *Fallist*, was transmitted to us this Morning, we are desir'd to publish it Verbatim, viz.

The day last the Army, under General Hawley, having assembled near *Fallist*, encamped to the Westward of that Place, and about One o'Clock on Friday, there were repeated Informations of the Intelligence that Morning received, that the Rebels were marching by the South Side of the *Terrace* towards *Dunpiper*. These Accounts being confirmed, the Army was immediately drawn up in order of Battle, and marched Southward to meet them.

The Action began Half an Hour after Three. The Dragoons made the Attack with the Appearance of great Resolution, but, upon receiving the first Fire, retired towards the Right, and many of them fell; this, with a violent Storm of Wind and Rain, which blow'd full in the Face of the Troops, put the Foot of the Left Wing in great Disorder. This Confusion being immediately perceived by the Officers on the Right, they, without Loss of Time, marched to stop the Progress of the Rebels, which they effectually did; and by their good Conduct, and the Attack of some Corps, drove them by a continued Fire from the Field with the utmost Precipitation. In the mean time the disordered Infantry was rallied. The Rebels gave them nothing to do. The Right Wing was entire Masters of the Field, where the Whole of the Troops continued till it was near dark, a full Hour after all Firing was ceased; but finding that the Rain had greatly spoiled their Arms and Ammunition, it was judg'd proper to pursue their Advantage no further; and for want of Provisions and Ammunition, the Army marched that Night to *Lindislaw*, and continued its March next Day to *Edinburgh*.

The Loss of the Regular Troops, by the best Computation, does not exceed 200; and by all Accounts the Rebels have at least lost double that Number. The Regiments that most distinguished themselves, were *Barron's* and *Ligonier's* Foot, with several

We

We hear that several of the Officers taken at the Battle of Gladsmuir, and confined in the House of Glamis, &c. are come to this Town.

In the same News-Paper there is the Elector's Speech from the Throne, containing the following Passage:—*The precipitate Flight of the Rebels from this Part of my Kingdom, before a small Number of my Troops, must greatly dispirit their Followers.*—Now, it is notorious to all England, That from the Time the Loyal Army under the Prince Regent advanced within Reach of their natural Enemies, These fled with Precipitation from Glasgow-Stone, and Newcastle Under-line; and continued their precipitate Flight, breaking down the Bridges behind them, till His Royal Highness thought fit to return from Derby into Scotland.

He returned by slower Marches than he advanced, halted a whole Day at Preston, and another at Lancaster. This indeed gave Time to the Rebel Cavalry to recover their Spirits, and face about: They accordingly came up with our Rear at Penrith, but were so well received, that they did not think proper to disturb us any more, tho' we halted again at Carlisle.

When we came to Scotland, we found Additions enough to double our Numbers; and how far they were dispirited, let those who durst look on in the Face near Fellsirk, and had the good Luck to survive it, give an Account, if they can venture to do it, after the *four* Orders published to the contrary.

It is not unusual to suppose, that these wonderful Narratives drop from the same fruitful Imagination, to which we are indebted for the following Pieces, viz. *John Graham's genuine Letter from Perth*! *The young Cavalier's Letter to Edinburgh*! *George Kelly's Speech to the French King*! *The Duke of Perth's Harangue to a Council of War at Brampton*!—and *multis alii.*

A SHORT NARRATIVE OF THE BATTLE OF FALKIRK.

Falkirk, Jan. 17, 1746.
EARLY this Morning, his Royal Highness CHARLES, Prince of Wales (having left his Grace the Duke of Perth, with several Battalions, to push on the Siege of the

the Collie of Soling) drew up his Army in Line of Battle, a Mile East from Bennettsbury, which was the Head-Quarters, being informed that the Enemy who were encamped at four Miles Distance, a little below the Town of Soling, were advancing to give him Battle. But finding about Mid-day they did not move, he resolved to send a Council of War, to march and attack them. And immediately Lord George Murray marched at the Head of the Army in two Columns, holding above the Town; in the high Road, leading from Soling to Perth, was too narrow. The Army past the Water of Clack at Dunfermline, the two Columns keeping always an equal Distance of about two hundred Yards; they were then in sight of the Enemy, being about two Miles and Half distant. At the same time Lord John Duncanson, who commanded the Left Wing, had gone with part of the Horse, to reconnoitre the Enemy and make a Detachment, as intending to march the Highway from the Town of Soling to the Water of Clack. The two Columns continued their March without the least Stop, and went up the Hill of Soling to take the Advantage of the Wind and rising Ground. The Enemy were perceived to be in Motion from the Time we past the Water, and were marching up the Hill. Their Cavalry being in their Front and a good Way before them, had now taken Possession of a rising Ground opposite to our Right; and within half Cannon Shot of us, which we immediately formed, being but two hundred and forty Yards in the Afternoon. As it was believed their Feet were forming close behind them, Orders were given by his Royal Highness for the first Line to march softly forwards (the second Line keeping the usual Distance) to drive them from that Position, which was done accordingly, with the utmost Regularity and Exactness; for when they were within Pistol-shot, the Dragons bore down towards us at the Trot, in order to break us; then our Men gave Part of their Fire at a Run, that they entirely broke them, doing great Execution. And as soon as our Men who had fired their Muskets again (which they did in their March) they advanced to attack the Infantry: But the Ground was so unequal, being covered with Ranges and Hollows, that they could

not perceive what was doing on their Left, only heard the Firing upon that Side.

Our Left not being fully formed when the Attack began on the Right, a considerable Body of the Enemy's Horse came up also, to attack them; but receiving Part of their Fire, they broke and run off. Their Infantry coming in upon that Side with six Pieces of Cannon, were attack'd by some Battalions, who receiving the Fire of the Enemy, went in, Sword in Hand, and drove them down the Hill with great Impetuosity and Success: But not perceiving our Right (by reason of the Unevenness of the Ground) they made a Stop till such Time as the two Wings should join to the Centre, and the second Line come up.

His Royal Highness, who was mostly in the Centre, (attended by the French Ambassador) and whose Attention was turned to all Parts, seeing that the Enemy had outflank'd us in the Left Wing, sent Brigadier Jephson and the Pickets of the Irish Brigade, with some other Troops, to take up that Space upon the Left. Then the whole Army marched down towards the Enemy, who were retreating on all Sides in great Disorder: But by reason of the Unevenness of the Ground, and Night coming on, with great Wind and Rain, they could not overtake them, as they were positively ordered to keep their Ranks. Had the Enemy stood a Quarter of an Hour longer on the Ground, they must have inevitably been cut to Pieces; however they went off with the utmost Precipitation, and were just got to the East End of the Town of Falkirk, when Lord John Drummond enter'd on that Side, Lord George Murray in the Middle, and Lord John in the West End. Lord John Drummond was slightly wounded in the Arm by a Murther Shot at the End of the Town, by one of the Soldiers, whom he was taking Prisoner. We took seven Pieces of Cannon, consisting of two large ones, and five Field Pieces, all of Brass, several Mortars and Cathartes, with a great Number of Guns, all their Ammunition, Waggon, & Tents, three Standards, which we found almost all smother'd, for of them living were consumed by the Fire which they had brought from their Camp.

ards, two Stand of Colours, many small Arms, their Bag-
gage, Clothing, and generally every Thing they had not
burnt or destroyed. We made above seven hundred
Prisoners, besides Officers: And we reckon above six
hundred were killed in the Field of Battle, besides what
we are told were drowned in fording the River Carron.

We had not above forty Men killed on our Side, among
which were two or three Captains, and some subaltern
Officers. There was near double that Number wound-
ed, amongst whom was young *Lachiel*, on the Ankle, but
so lightly, that it did not hinder him from marching in
pursuit of the Enemy, to the Town of *Falkirk*. His
Brother was likewise wounded.

His Royal Highness's first Care, early next Morning,
was to send up to the Field of Battle to cause to bury the
Dead, as well those of the Enemy, as our own People;
and some of their Officers, that could be distinguish'd,
(of which it is said are Sir *Robert Murray* and Col. *Whit-
ney*) were brought down to the Town, to be decently in-
terred, in the same manner as our own Officers were.

Had not the Night come on, and so stormy, his Royal
Highness's Army would have got between them and *Ed-
inburgh*, and would have utterly destroy'd them. All the
Officers, and private Men, behaved with invincible
Courage; and the Order which they kept in their
Marching and Attack, surprized even the Officers who
had been in the former and present Wars abroad.

The first Officers were of vast Use, in going through
the different Posts of the Army, and assisting in the va-
rious Dispositions that were made.

Printed at Bannockburn.

*His Grace the Duke of Wharton's Request for leaving his
Country, and assisting the Cause of his Royal
Master, King James III. in a Letter to his Friends
in Great Britain and Ireland.*

*Printed, by J. Smith, at the Sign of the Crown, in
St. Dunstons Church, London.*

I Esteem it a Duty incumbent upon me to acquaint
you with the Reasons that induced me to support the
Cause of my Royal Master, King James III. and to de-
vote the Remainder of my Life to his Service, and the
Prosperity

Prosperity of the Royal Family. The Proceedings against men in England, and the partial Severity of those in whose Hands I left the Management of my Estate, renders it necessary for me to publish the Motives of my Actions, in order to be justified from the scandalous Aspersions of my Enemies, who would put the most odious and ridiculous Colours upon every Part of my Conduct, and represent the Distates of Honour and Conscience as the Effects of Rashness and Folly.

I shall first begin with expressing the greatest Regard to the Memory of the best of Fathers. I have endeavoured to model my Life according to the Principles he gave me, as the unerring Guide to direct my Steps in every publick, as well as private Action. He taught me those Notions of Government that tend to the preserving of Liberty in its greatest Purity. When he executed the unfortunate Revolution of 1688, he represented Triennial Parliaments as the greatest Bulwark against Tyranny and Arbitrary Power; the being freed of a standing Army, in Time of Peace, was esteemed by him a Blessing the Prince of Orange had introduced amongst us; the Security of the Church of England, the Liberty of the Press, and the condemning the Right of a Dispensing Power in the Crown, were other Arguments that he used to employ, in order to justify the Dethroning his late Majesty. Instructed with these Principles, I entered upon the Stage of Life, when I soon beheld the Triennial Act repealed, Standing Armies, and Martial Law, established by Authority of Parliament; the Convocation of the Clergy prevented meeting; the orthodox Members of the Church disowned; Schism, Ignorance and Atheism become the only Recommendations to Ecclesiastical Benefices; both Houses of Parliament filled with the corrupt Tools of the Court; the Nation overwhelmed with exorbitant Taxes; the Honour and Treasure of England sacrificed, to enlarge the Dominions of Haver; German beggarly Favourites, trampling on the ancient Nobility; the Act of Limitation disregarded; the Liberty of the Press abolished, and the Constitution of England thrown into the Mould of Corruption, to be moulded according to the arbitrary Pleasure of Usurpation. When I reflected on these dreadful Sceneries, I saw the Reasons which my Father gave for supporting of the

Flower Succellion fall to the Ground; and those who follow the Maxims of the old Whigs, are obliged to resist such destructive Tyranny, unless they forget their Principles, and grow obdurate in Guilt, and conscious in Iniquity. Fired with Indignation; I resolved to follow my Father's Example, and endeavour to stem this Current of Misery. I turned my Thoughts on the King, as the most natural Deliverer from Foreign Tyranny. The great Care that had been taken by my Government, to terrify me from the Idea of a Restoration, by the most false and scandalous Aspersions that were cast on his Majesty's Person and Intentions, determined me to wait upon the King, before I would embark in the Royal Cause.

The King was just return'd from his dangerous Expedition into Scotland, which his Majesty had undertaken contrary to the Advice of his Subjects; who seeing the Hopes of a Restoration destroyed at that Time, by the ill Success of the Jacobites at *Præst* and *Dundee*, and by other concurring Circumstances, would have determind his Majesty from unnecessarily exposing his Royal Person. But the King, notwithstanding their Remonstrances, embark'd on board a small Fishing-Boat, attended only by two Servants, and passing thro' the midst of the English Fleet, that lay prepared to intercept him, landed in Scotland, which was certainly showing the greatest Contempt of Danger, especially when the Cruelty of the English Government, actuated by rigid Principles, had extended itself so far as to set One Hundred Thousand Pounds Price on His Royal Head.

I accordingly, in the Year 1716, had the Honour to be introduced to his Majesty at *Apres*. I was struck with a becoming Awe, when I beheld Hereditary Right shining in every Feature of his Countenance. The Politeness of Education illustrating the Majesty of His Person; how charmed was I, when I heard the purity of English Language flowing from His Majesty, warmly pressing the Sentiments of a true Briton. I was surpris'd to find him pointing out each particular Misfortune that Usurpation had introduced into his native Country; and thus preventing my commenting on the long Catalogue of Calumnies that I had prepared to be the Subject of my melancholy Story.

Throughout

Throughout his Majesty's whole Defence, he was
 rather like a Patriot weeping over the State of his
 Country, than an injur'd and Monarch, lamenting his
 private Wrongs. His Resolutions inviolably to preserve
 the established Church of England; his just Sense of the
 Necessity of frequent Parliaments; his generous Desire
 of freeing his Subjects from the unnecessary Burden of
 Taxes; his Abhorrence of Corruption; his Detestation
 of Tyranny, and his determined Design to leave his
 Royal Person on every Occasion that should offer to re-
 sue his People from Destruction, attached me so strong-
 ly to his Majesty's Person and Cause, that I hope my
 Loyalty, which shall be my Companion to the Grave,
 will be the Characteristick to distinguish my Ministry.

Since that happy Interview with the King, I have di-
 rected all my Thoughts to His Majesty's Service; and,
 however the Circumstances of Affairs rendered it neces-
 sary for me, on some Occasions, to transact with the
 Government; yet, even then, I was endeavouring to
 serve the Royal Cause, which is a Truth very well known
 to many Persons.

The Disrespectful Government of England yearly fur-
 nishes us with fresh Scenes of Cruelty and Tyranny.
 The wicked South-Sea Scheme will be remembered as the
 least of its Follies; and the King shew'd such an Abho-
 rence to that destructive and corrupt Project, that when
 the famous Mr. Knight came to Rome, where his Majesty
 then resided, he was ordered to depart the City in Twen-
 ty-four Hours Time.

The Forgery of a Plot to destroy the Bishop of Ro-
 chester, and the supporting it by Bribery and Perjury, is
 a Fact that has clearly appeared to the whole World;
 and the bad Friends of the Usurpation, are themselves
 ashamed of the illegal Proceedings against that Reverend
 Prelate.

The Abolishing the Privileges of the ancient City of
 London, and the new modelling their Charter by Act of
 Parliament, is a dangerous Blow struck at the Constitu-
 tion, and against every Corporation in England, that dis-
 tinguishes the Government, which is distinguished by a
 wicked Ministry, supported by a corrupt Majority in
 Parliament.

The King was so sensible of the Consequences of
 that

that, Proceeding, that when I had the Honour of seeing His Majesty about three Years ago, he was graciously pleased to show the utmost Concern to see the undoubted Right of the Common-Council secured to the Fury of Faction and Rebellion: He expressed a fatherly Tenderness for his good Citizens of London; he lamented the Decay of their Trade, occasioned by the unnecessary Disputes in which England was involved with other Powers, out of German Views; he gratefully remembered their Loyalty to his Royal Uncle; and said, That whatever it should please God to restore him to the Throne of his Ancestors, the Prosperity of the City of London should be his peculiar Care; he declared, that the restoring of their Charter to its primitive Lustre, should be the Earnest he would give them of his sincere Resolutions to maintain and protect them.

Our present Government, by their foreign Negotiations, have rendered Great Britain the Scull of Europe; the Ministers we have pursued have impoverished the Nation, by exorbitant Taxes; and instead of building the Palace of Power in their own Hands, they are reduced merely to imitate the Protection of their Neighbours, at the Expence of the Treasury, Trade and Interest of England.

The Barbarity and Severity which the present Ministry illegally exercise, to destroy the Liberty of the Press, deserves the Attention of every British Subject. Conscious of their own Guilt, they would willingly throw themselves from the Reign of the People, by keeping them in Ignorance; and growing Bankrupt in Politics, would endeavour to support their sinking Credit, by pompous Speeches from the Throne, and servile Addresses from their Parliamentary Passengers.

They know, that should the fatal Wounds they have made in the Constitution, be prod to the Nation, and exposed to publick View, the old English Spirit would no longer bear their ignominious Way. They consider, that should the Loyalty of the Majority of the Three Kingdoms, the Weakness of the present Faction, and the present State of the Publick Debt, be set in a proper Light, and shown to the whole World, Foreign Princes would scorn their impotent Alliance. To establish Truth is therefore become necessary to support the

German

German Succession; and consequently, according to their usual Maxim, those who Print any Thing contrary to their Inclinations, must be prosecuted and destroyed; the Laws of the Land are disregarded, when they afford Protection to the Channels of Truth, and a Crew of Messengers are made the Instruments of their Fury, to plunder the House, and arbitrarily imprison the Servants of any Printer who has incur'd their Displeasure, as has been lately the Case of Mr. *Aylmer*.

To enumerate all the Acts of Tyranny, Avarice and Cruelty that have distinguished the former Reign and ushered in the present, becomes unnecessary in this Letter, for you but too heavily feel the Weight of the intolerable Yoke of foreign Usurpation.

I could not bear to be any longer an unfortunate Spectator of the Miseries of my Country, and accordingly I withdrew from it about four Years ago; I scorn'd to keep my Seat in Parliament, where Bribery had more Weight than Truth, and where Corruption triumph'd over Election. I have endeavoured during by Travels to serve my King and my Country to the best of my Power, and I flatter myself to His Majesty's Satisfaction.

The King of Spain most generously offer'd me his Royal Protection, and when the Siege of Gibraltar was undertaken, I was unwilling to lose the Opportunity of learning something of the Art of War; that I might know myself able to draw my Sword in Defence of the King's undoubted Right, and the Liberty of Old England whenever the glorious Occasion should offer; it was with that single View I serv'd the last Campaign, and the Government of England have taken it as a Pretence to ground an Accusation against me.

I have laid before you the principal Reasons that determin'd me to attach myself entirely to His Majesty's Service, and that of the Royal Family. It is with Pleasure that I have seen the Hopes of the future Prosperity of Old England flourishing in their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and the Duke of York. These Princes are admir'd by all that approach them, and the King's chief Care, in the Course of their Education, is to instruct them fully in those Maxims of Government that are necessary to make a Monarch happy who reigns over a free and trading Nation.

The Truth is therefore become necessary to support the

The forgetful Frowns of Fortune in the cruel, ungrateful Manner in which I am treated by a Set of Men whom my Father dragg'd from Obscurity, shall never be able to deter me from pursuing the King's Interest with Steadiness and Perseverance; when I consider His Majesty as my undoubted lawful Sovereign, Duty enforces my Loyalty and claims my Obedience; when I call to Mind his glorious Ancestors whose Bounty raised my Family to the Dignity of Peers, Gratitude demands my Zeal for the Prosperity of their Royal Descendant; and when I think on the generous Disposition that adorns the King's Mind, His Majesty seems to be pointed out by Providence to free us from Usurpation and Tyranny, and to restore our Constitution to its primitive Glory.

How happy are we to see the Necessity of Parties uniting to effect the Work of the Restoration. The Tories, according to their ancient Principles, are obliged to support Hereditary Right; and the Whigs, unless they fraudulently depart from the Maxims of their Predecessors, are bound by their Consciences to resist Arbitrary Power in whatever Shape it appears, tho' colour'd with the specious Gloze of Parliamentary Authority, like the Tyranny of the Roman Emperors, who, to delude the People, preserved the Form of the Republican Government.

Let us, therefore, with unwearied Zeal, labour to support the Cause of our King and our Country, and to shake off the ignominious Load of Foreign Usurpers.

WHARTON.
A ADDRESS to the PEOPLE of ENGLAND.

Gentlemen,
THERE are certain critical Junctures, where 'tis of the utmost Importance, and yet very difficult, to judge well: Such is our present Situation. We are engaged in a Civil War; nothing so important as to chuse a right Side, and perhaps few Things more difficult. All the Accounts we have of Civil Wars shew the Difficulty of chusing the right Side, since we find in almost all Civil Wars, sensible well-meaning People engaged on both Sides; which could never happen, was it an easy Matter to distinguish betwixt Right and Wrong, upon all Occasions. But the Difficulty does not consist so much in the Thing

Thing itself, as in Circumstances quite foreign to it, such as Interest, Kindred, Friendship, &c. These cloud the Understanding, and bias the Will; we ought therefore, at present, to divest ourselves of them as much as possible, and impartially weigh the Merits of the Cause.

The Question is, Whether **JAMES III.** shall be restored to the Throne of his Ancestors, or the Elector of *Hanover* and his Posterity reign over us and ours? There are but two Things to be considered, the Justice of the Claim of each Family, and the Welfare of our Country: If these two are found to agree, it becomes the indispensable Duty of every Man without Exception to contribute all that lies in his Power towards them.

Against the Claim of the Family of **STUART**, there is nothing pretended but an Act of Parliament, which was brought about thus: King *James II.* having done many unpopular, perhaps some illegal Things, the discontented Part of the Nation invited over the Prince of *Orange*, with a *Dutch* Army, to redress their Grievances, and secure their Religion and Liberties, which they apprehended were in Danger. King *James*, soon after the Arrival of that Prince and Army, deserted by his British Friends, and basely used by his Enemies, made his Escape to *France*: Upon which the Prince called a Convention of such Peers and Commons as happened to be in and about *London*. This Convention declared the King had abdicated the Crown, voted the Throne vacant, and set the Crown upon the Prince's Head. Thus impowered, he called a Parliament, which confirmed and ratified what the Convention had done. A subsequent Parliament settles the Crown upon the Family of *Hanover*, to the Exclusion of the present King *James*, and many others who might claim it as nearer than the Family of *Hanover*, merely because they were of a Religion different from the Religion established by Law. This is a plain Narrative of the Matter of Fact, such as an unconcerned Foreigner would give of that Revolution and the Act of Succession. Now, Gentlemen, let me ask this plain Question; Is it consistent, either with Justice or Reason, to deprive a Man of his Birth-right, for no other Reason, but because he worships the Supreme Being in the Manner he thinks most agreeable to him; that his Subjects do it in another Manner, which to them seems

seems best? I say, deprive a Man of his Birth-right; for the most sanguine Asserters of Liberty must acknowledge, that he whose Ancestors have sway'd a Sceptre by Succession for many Centuries, has as good a Title to succeed to that Dignity, as any Peer or Commoner can have to succeed to his Father's Honours or Estate. Magistracies of all Kinds are either hereditary or elective: There is no Medium. That the Supreme Magistracy of this Realm is elective, no body has ever asserted. All that ever was pretended is, That a King of England, by violating the fundamental Laws, may forfeit his Title, and give his Subjects a Right to depose him. Let us suppose this: Whatever may have been the Miscalriages of some of this Man's Predecessors, what has he done himself to forfeit his Inheritance? In all Insurrections that have been successful against the Kings of England, no sooner was the King dethroned, but the next Heir was set in his Place; Faults were always personal. I will not put such an Assent upon your Understandings, as to insist longer upon this Topick.

I have been willing to overlook the Illegality of the Convention, and ridiculous Absurdity of the pretended Abdication, upon which the Vacancy of the Throne was founded; tho' these alone are sufficient to invalidate all that has been done in consequence of them. The Justice then of the Claim of the Family of *STUART* is indisputable.

Let us now consider the Good of our Country; let us consider what is most likely to be the Fate of *Old England*, should the King be restored, and what we may reasonably expect, should he be batted in this his last Attempt.

In the first Case, we are in Danger of Popery and Slavery; this is the Sum total of all has been said against that Family these fifty or sixty Years, and particularly since the Prince appeared in Scotland: For Proof, nothing was ever alledged, but such as the Nature of the *Roman* Religion that all those who have been educated in it, think it their Duty to propagate it *per fas & nefas*, by all Means imaginable; that they are all inclined to Tyranny, both spiritual and temporal. This you have all heard at School, if not in the Nursery. The first Impressions are lasting; what we have learnt very young, we frequently

scarcely take for granted ever after, without examining further. I hope I shall not be looked upon as an idle votary for Popery, should I call in question *such Things* I have heard said to its Charge, when I find them contradict Reason and Experience. Are these impious Tenets, so frequently imputed to Popish, to be found in their Professions of Faith, or their Catechisms? And yet that contain the whole of their Religion. To impose on any Set of People what they all disown, is very unfair, and a childish Way of arguing, which may be equally made use of against every Body. Let us travel thro' Europe, particularly Germany, we shall find Popish Sovereigns, who neither persecute the Religion, nor violate the Liberties of their Protestant Subjects. But King James II. attempted both. Let us suppose he did: Had *France* has suffered Exile these fifty-seven Years for it? Is it not improbable to the highest Degree, that his Successors will split upon the same Rock? Is there a Family in Europe that has so much Reason to beware of encroaching upon the Religious and Civil Liberties of the Subject, as the Family of *STUART*.

Now, Gentlemen, let us consider what we may reasonably expect, should the Prince who is coming among us, be overpowered by Numbers of Foreigners and Mercenaries. 'Tis undeniable, that we have nothing left of our former Liberty, but the Privilege of talking and arguing in Parliament, without the least Hope of carrying one single Point against the Ministry. Even that small Gratification is only indulged us, upon the Supposition, that there is no considerable dissatisfied Party in the Nation. Now that the contrary has appeared beyond Contradiction, who will dare to oppose any Court Measure? Standing Armies, how numerous soever, Taxes, heavier, if possible, than the present; in fine, whatever the Election, or his Prime Minister thinks proper, must be readily gone into. We shall suffer, without daring to complain, till Complaints are superfluous, and our Freedom irretrievably lost.

But to judge of what is to come, only by what is past, shall I sum up all the Grievances this Nation has groined under these thirty Years past? 'Tis needless; they are known to every Body; they are the common Topics of private Conversation, and have even been uttered in Parliament;

lament: It was said lately, with great Applause in the House of Commons, That after a thirty Years Trial of the Family of *Hanover*, we had got nothing by them but an Increase of national Debts, an Increase of Taxes, and an Increase of Penal Laws. These Things have indeed had the Sanction of Parliament; but this only shews the Depth of the Wounds our Constitution has received. When I speak of a wounded or sickly Constitution, I speak within Bounds; for when we see a Majority of the Representatives of the People persist in the infamous Practice of buying and selling their Constituents; when we see them value themselves upon making a good Bargain, that is buying cheap and selling dear; when we see them dare to laugh at such as pretend to Honesty in the Discharge of that sacred Trust; we may truly say, there remains nothing but the Shadow of the ancient British Constitution.

It may be objected, That Corruption in the Electors, as well as in the Elected, is of an older Date than the Accession, or even than the Revolution: I grant it; but when it was rare, it was confined to a few, and it was infamous. The Family of *Hanover* alone claims the Honour of having reduced it to a regular System, of having extended it to all Ranks of People, of having made it respectable. It could never be said justly, till of late Years, that *not to be corrupted is the Shame*.

We have been long sensible of the Impossibility, but despaired of ever finding a Remedy. Legislators had been applied in vain: *Esse videndum* was the Word; but how was it possible? An immense Host of Place-men, back'd by a numerous Army of regular Forces, stood in the Way: An Attempt of that Kind, could have no other Effect, than to ruin the generous Undertakers, and rivet the Chains of the rest. But, Gentlemen, *fata viam inveniunt*; what no Body durst hope for, Providence has brought about; the presumptive Heir to the Crown, at the Head of a victorious Army, is coming to your Relief; nothing is wanting, but your own Concurrence. Dare to be free, and you shall be so in a few Months. Would you have your Grievances redress'd? Would you have your Constitution restored? Would you have your Liberties secured against all future Encroachments? Would you be for ever disunited from *Hanover*? Would you

you be an Island again? This is the critical Juncture, now or never.

The Prince in his Declaration has given you the strongest Assurances of his own, as well as his Father's most gracious Intentions. As neither of them has ever deceived you, you have no Reason to suppose that either intends it. One Thing you are sure of, which alone is sufficient to determine you, and that is, that the Nation cannot be in a worse Way than it is at present, and there can be no Change but for the better.

But what have we to fear from the Success of a Prince, whose most sanguine Enemies can't help admiring and wishing well to his Person? Was his Character doubtful, still we should have less to fear from his Success than from his Defeat. By whom is he supported? Who are they that compose his Army? Not Foreigners and Mercenaries, who from Interest, or a mistaken Notion of Honour, fight against the Sentiments of their Hearts. They are all Natives, Countrymen, Volunteers, led on by Gentlemen of Birth, Education and Property, who bravely venture their Lives and Fortunes for what they are convinc'd is the Cause of their Country, as well as of their King.

Were we certain of being enslav'd by the Conqueror, it might still be worth while to fight for the Choice of our Masters: There may be great Odds in Masters, and the more absolute they are supposed to be, 'tis of the greater Importance to have them good. But this is not the Case: The Question at present is, not to whom we shall be Slaves, but whether we shall be governed by our natural Sovereign, according to the Spirit, as well as the Letter of our Laws? Or become a tributary Province to the Elector of Hanover, and have Nothing left but the Name and Forms of our once envied Constitution.

Friends and Fellow Citizens, I should tremble to think, that an Affair of so great Moment to you all was to be finally determin'd in a few Months, were not you yourselves to decide it. Let me then intreat you, by all that's dear to you, to weigh the Matter with all the Attention it deserves, and to behave upon this important Occasion as you will answer to GOD, yourselves, and your Posterity.

CONSIDERATIONS *addressed to the Publick.*

Britons and Countrymen,

YOU have now upwards of fifty Years felt the Burden of a foreign Yoke, and a little Reflection will make you sensible what Advantages were proposed by changing the lineal Succession to the Crown, and how far your Views have been answered.

1. It was proposed to establish both your civil and sacred Rights on an invariable Bottom.

2. To detach *England* from all foreign Dependence whatsoever; and for this Reason the very Act of Succession declares, That no King should go abroad without the Consent of Parliament, and that *Britains* should have no Concern with any foreign Dominions belonging to the Electors of *Hanover*.

These are the two principal Points in View, and how far they have been attended to, will appear, if any Gentleman will be so kind to reply to the following Queries.

Have not the meanest Tools and worthless Party-Scribblers been preferred to the highest Ecclesiastical Dignities? Has it not been the high Road to Preferment, to revile all Church Discipline and Power, to turn the high Mysteries of Religion into little better than Ridicule, as Witness *Dr. Hoadly's* (the favourite Bishop's) *Plain Account of the Sacrament*? Have not such, who could procure a few Votes for a Member of the House of Commons, been, without any other Recommendation, advanced, as Witness in *Dr. Mordaunt*, on that Account alone, made Bishop of *St. Asaph*? Have not some Bishopsricks been scandalously sold by the *Usurer's* Whores, as in the Case of *Dr. King*, Archbishop of *Dublin*? In presenting to all Cures, has Merit been look'd into, or any other Qualification, than who had the greatest Interest with the Minister? Have not the Bishops wrote for, and warmly argued for the Repeal of the *Tith* and *Schism Acts*? Have they not generally been conspicuous for treading in the dirty Steps of every Ministry, thus engaged in Measures directly opposite to one another, which flows from nothing but a Conscience too pliable, and argues, the Church but ill provided with Pastors,

Pastors, who would defend her in Time of Danger? Was not the Convocation the same Barrier to the Liberties of the *English Church*, as the Parliament is to the Civil Liberties of *England*? Was not the One designed to prevent the Extension of the *Diocesan's* Prerogative, as the Other was to prevent the Regal Authority from being stretched without its legal Bounds? Is it not evident, that an useless Convocation, is the same with an useless and nominal Parliament? Is it not evident, that the Churches Privileges are extinguished, and a Door opened to arbitrary Decrees of the *Diocesan's*, to *Atheism*, *Infidelity*, and *Prophaness*, by destroying the Power of Convocations? Is it not Fact, that during the two last Reigns of the *Usurpers*, the Convocations have been totally superseded? Is it not Fact, that within these thirty Years, *Atheism* and *Infidelity* has spread as a Torrent, and no Care taken to suppress them? And, is it not evident, that the Rights of the Church are extinguished, instead of being settled on an invariable Bottom? Has not all this been the Consequence of the Revolution?

As to the Second,

Has either *Magna Charta*, or Claim of Right been observed? Have not Penal Laws been enacted contrary to both? Is not the Subjects Liberty restrained, and themselves enslaved by the Excise Laws, whereby every Petty Officer can at all Hours rifle the House of the best Nobleman of *Britain*? Is not the Freedom of Parliament the only Security for the Subjects Liberty? Have not the grossest Briberies, and most undue Influence been used, not only in Elections, but to procure Votes to support the dirtiest Jobs? Have not these corrupted Members repealed the *Charter* of the People's Liberties, by receding from the *Magna Charta*, the Claim of Right, the Act of Succession? &c. Is not Lady *Polly Wadley*, the *Duchess of Kendal*, and the Countess of *Yarmouth*, lifting Monuments of the *English Nobility's* being put on a Par with adulterous Ballads and Whores? Have not exorbitant, nay, insupportable Taxes been imposed to serve Interests entirely foreign to the Concerns of *Old England*? Has not several hundred thousand Lives, and a hundred Millions *Sterling* been expended to defend

Holland

Holland and *Hanover*, Places with which *England* has no Connection? Was not *Holland*, before the Year 1688, reduced to so low a Pass, that it could not support itself; and had not *England* at that Time the Trade of the whole World in its Hands? Is not *Holland* now rich and powerful, extending an universal Commerce at the Expence of *England*; and is not this owing to foreign Princes attending to foreign, instead of national Concerns? Was not *Hanover* the puniest poorest Electorate in *Germany*? Is it not now rich, swarming with *British* Money, its Subjects vying in nominal Dignities and Riches with the old *English* Peers? Has it not been the Centre of the *British* Coin? And has not that Coin purchased *Bremen* and *Verden*, &c. to add to that Electorate? Is it not the annual Resort of its Duke, attended by Multitudes of *Englishmen*, where the Expenses turn so high, that to use good Oeconomy is looked on as unpardonable? Is not this draining the Nation of its Wealth; and if long persisted in, must reduce it to Beggary and Paper Credit? Is not *England* sixty Millions in Debt, occasioned by foreign Princes attending to foreign Concerns, by hiring all that would hire, giving Subsidies, and, in the End, for becoming the Laugh and the Dupe of all *Europe*? Were not the *German* Princes so sensible, that *England* would be sacrificed to the Interest of *Hanover*, that did they not refuse to draw a Sword, when even their own Dominions were attacked, until *Britain* first paid their Troops? The Forty-eight Thousand Pounds to the Duke of *Armsburg*, for putting the *Austrian* Troops in Motion is an Evidence of this. Is not *England* like to groan under heavier Burdens, by the extravagant Taxes last Year imposed, and which will probably be increased now as the Occasion is greater? Have not the Duties payable by the Merchants on Goods imported, enabled all *Europe* to undersell them? The Goods fit for Exportation have they not been taxed and excised? Have not other Nations run away with the valuable Woollen Manufactury, that old and sure Source of Riches to *England*, and Means of employing the Poor? Have not the Ministers of the Elector of *Hanover* discouraged every Proposal for restoring that beneficial Branch of Trade? Has not this discouragement obliged the poor Clothiers and Weavers,

on account of the Lowness of their Wages, to retire to *France*, where they are serving *England* the same Service that the *Flemings* did *Aetwery* two hundred Years ago, when they brought over the Method of Manufacturing our Wool? Is not the Linen Manufactory neglected, and whatever Parliamentary Puffs are given; yet, how can that Branch of our Manufacture thrive, when there is a severe Duty laid on all the Materials for Bleaching? Do not these Duties allow *Holland* and *Germany* to undersell us? And, is it not evident, that these Duties are continued, and the Linen Manufactory discouraged, to enable the Duke of *Brunswick's* German Subjects to furnish our Plantations, as they can do it, at very easy Rates? As the National Debts are encreasing, after what Manner can these concerned in the Publick Funds propose Payment, as the Sinking Fund has been sacrilegiously prostituted and mispent in idle Negotiations, expensive Campaigns, and fruitless Parades? Is it not evident, that as the Debts have been annually encreasing, so the Delay of Payment must proportionally encrease, and by political Arithmetick, in a few Years *England* must infallibly be bankrupt'd? In this Situation, is it not rational to consider what Methods are most proper to secure the Proprietors of the publick Stocks? Can a Security from these who are still borrowing be reckoned a good one? Is it not preferable to turn an Eye to a Family, whose highest Revenue scarce ever amounted to a Third of what is now annually raised, and was seldom a fourth; yet, with that, maintained the Honour of *England*, and made itself respected by all *Europe*? Can a Family, so visibly detached from *British* Interest, mind the Concerns of a *Briton*, who assidued their impatient, nay impetuous Cravings? Is it not more eligible to expect in due Time, Payment from Princes, natural Princes, who neither have, nor can have any foreign Concern, who have no Way to send Money out of the Kingdom, and whose Security must depend on the Affection of their People, as they have no Way of Retreat, nor any foreign Territory to take Shelter in, than from one, who the more he has got, the more he has demanded, the more the Cry has been against foreign Concerns, the more he is attended to them, the more the Disaffection at sending Money abroad, the more he

he has practis'd it? Is there not, by joining to your natural Prince, an infallible Method of satisfying in a little Time all the Public Debts? Is there not, by joining with the *Usurper*, as infallible a View of being further drain'd, and never touching a Penny; as the more you lend, the more will be asked, and the more sequestered for the Use of *Hanover*? Should not *Englishmen* love those Princes who love them, and repose their Confidence in that Affection? How well the *Usurper* has lov'd you, let your Blood, your Treasure spent, the heavy Taxes unknown to your Forefathers, the Decay of your Trade, the Bribery, the Corruption, the universal Depravity of Manners, the allowing puny *Hanoverians*, not long since content to dine on a Turnip, to wallow in your Riches, and fatten themselves with the Spoils of your honest Industry, bear Witness: Are you Men, and can you bear it? But, how well the Prince, that now claims his undoubted Right, loves you, appears; he came alone, a small Retinue of six Persons were all that attended a Prince, the lineal Heir, thro' a Succession of Two Thousand Years: He knew his Danger; but, next to God, he confided in you. He has been bless'd with Victory, and that Victory has taught him Humility; his Subjects, even rebellious Subjects, are us'd like Children, and so you will also? Arise therefore, quit yourselves like Men, and the destroying Goliath shall fall down by the Hands of even the stripling David.

Let us ask the *Gentlemen Soldiers*,
Is the present *Usurper* a Friend to the Army? Is not a nice Sense of Honour the distinguishing Character of a Soldier? Did not the Elector of *Hanover* disdain to wear a *British* sash on the memorable Day at *Dettingen*, where you, Gentlemen, fought and conquered? Did not he detach himself, by the *Hanoverian* Livery, from you, and slight your old *English* Courage? Did not he affront your Commanders? Did not he starve you, while the *Hanoverians* wallowed in Plenty? Did not a *Hanoverian* Cook pass Major-General Howard, Brother to an *English* Peer from the Stirrup, when the Elector was about to mount on Horse-back? Did not that Elector, for whom you would now fight, justify the Action? Was not the Duke of *Mariborough*, by the same Orders, obliged

obliged to quit his Tent, and give it to a *Hanoverian* Confectioner? Was not the *Hanoverian* Provost, busied in hanging you up, when you straggled to seek the Necessaries of Life? Was it not in vain to complain, that you were *Englishmen*, and not under the rascally Jurisdiction of a *Hanoverian* Hangman? Was the *English* Provost allowed to punish a *Hanoverian*? Have you a Sense of Wrongs? Have you a Sense of Honour? And will Soldiers fight for their avowed Enemy the Elector of *Hanover*, and not join their Friend the Prince of *Wales*, a Soldier, a Man, a Christian, a Prince, whose greatest Ambition is to honour your Profession, and who can eat the brown Crust, drink the muddy Stream, lie in the same Camp, and endure the common Fatigues of the meanest Centinel? Think, *Gentlemen*, and let not Fear lead you aside.

As to the brave Sailors.

Has not your Honour been sold? Have not People without Courage, Conduct, or Experience, been by Interest at Court, and for Ministerial Views, frequently thrust in, to command hardy veteran Tars? Has not your Courage suffered thro' their Cowardice? Have you not been poisoned by unwholesome Provisions? Has not your Pay been either postponed, or else have you not been made the Perquisite of a Purser? Have you not been dragg'd in a dishonourable Manner, to serve contrary to your Inclinations? If these are Facts, *Gentlemen*, what yourselves for the Honour of *Old England*, your Prince, and the Royal Navy: The Time was, when the rough Sons of *Norfolk*, in a bad Cause, disarm'd their Superiors; and shall they be more remiss now, in a Cause so glorious?

The only Thing that remains is to shew, that there is not the least Occasion to listen to the common Objections thrown out against this glorious Cause, by *Placemen*, *Partisans*, and *Expectants*; and they are,

1. The Prince comes in Expectation of Assistance from abroad.

2. What is our Security for our Religion and Laws?

These removed, God grant we may all unite, and that Happiness, long continued Happiness, may be the Result.

1. As to the first, *Pray*, my dear Countrymen, did the most furious *Whig* object to the Prince of *Orange's* landing

holding 16000 Dutch in the Year 1688? If there were Grievances then, there are more now; but still the English Spirit prevailed: And tho' that Prince, with Tears, sought to be Arbitrary by keeping Dutch Guards, yet the Commons oblig'd him to disband them for *Holland*. This shews that a foreign Force will never seek Shelter in England, longer than the Work for which they were sent is accomplished.

A foreign Force acting as Auxiliaries is an Instance of Heaven's protecting Hand; that your Religion and Liberties may not crumble to Ruin by the corrupted Part of yourselves: For as former Rulers by the Sword attempted their Demolition, so the present *Usurper* has craftily undermin'd them by little Arts and notorious Bribery.

The strict Discipline observed by the Army now under his Royal Highness's Command, by an Army which former Leaders could scarce restrain, may convince the World of the equitable and just Intentions of that Heroic PRINCE, and that he would sooner quit his Hopes, than allow one of his Father's Subjects, to be preyed upon by any Auxiliary whatever.

But has not the *Usurper* twice call'd in foreign Forces in the Space of two Years, and are they not mostly *Papists*? Why! in the Name of God, shall you condemn an Example set by yourselves?

*As to the Second, the Security for your Religion and Laws,
I will venture to ask,*

What Security have you now, which you had not by stronger Laws before the Revolution? What new Laws have been enacted for the Church's Security? Is the Church bettered by Usurpation? Is it not declared, that she shall be safe, &c. with a *Toleration to Dissenters*? Had you any other but the Prince of Orange's Word to the same Effect in his Declaration 1688? Is not the Security promised, and will not a Protestant Parliament satisfy the Protestant Religion? As to the Laws, many are multiplied, many are heavy, many intolerable.—The old Laws of England are the *Magna Charta*.—That alone is the political Bible of Englishmen; and as that will remain untouched, as well as all other Statutes, till a free Parliament consider what are fit to be repealed, or continued: What would an Englishman more? Security for his Religion,

give, Freedom of Commerce, Abolition of heavy Taxes, no foreign Concerns, British Money circulating among Britons, no paughty Corner of Germany vying with the British Imperial Diadem; Manufactures restored, Laws, old English Laws taking Place; and to complement all, a NATURAL LINEAL PRINCE sitting on the Stuart Throne.

CONCLUSION.

Is there, to conclude, a Man of Sense, and a Lover of his Country in England, who would not wish to see the Nation in the same Condition now, in which King James II. left it? And is there any Possibility of seeing that happy Day, but by restoring his Offspring?

Ob fortunatus nimium sua se bona norint Anglianos.

BRITANNUS.

F I N I S.

